# The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

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**THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.**

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**FOR LONDON.**

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 22ND OF MARCH.—Messrs. Money, Wigram & Son's celebrated Ship MINERVA, 820 Tons, W. H. Merryman, Commander, has superior accommodation for Saloon passengers. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., or to Captain Merryman on Board.

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TO SAIL DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH.—The fine first class Teak Frigate built passenger ship STAR OF INDIA, A 1, for 14 years, Henry Morris, Commander, late of the *Earl Balcarras*, has first-rate accommodation for passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For freight or passage apply to REMINGTON & Co.

**FOR LONDON DIRECT.**

THE Fine British-built Clipper Ship LOBELIA, A 1 for 13 years, Henry Joslin, Commander. Will be Sail about the 15th or April. This ship has superior accommodation for First or Second Class Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to W. A. Graham and Co., or to the Captain on board.

**FOR LIVERPOOL.**

TO SAIL ON THE 20TH OF MARCH —The new Clipper Ship FERGINA, Robert Hutchinson, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. Apply to Captain Hutchinson on board, or to FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

**FOR HAVRE DIRECT.**

TO LOAD IN ALL APRIL NEXT. The fine French Ship PESCATORE, Captain Mouru Lacombe, has a great portion of her Cargo engaged. For freight apply to the Captain on board or to DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.

**FOR MALABAR COAST.**

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company's New Steamer "CORINGA" en route from Calcutta to Bombay, will leave Cochin about the 31st instant, touching at the usual Ports on the Coast. Apply at Cochin to Messrs. Lawson Brothers, and in Bombay to W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents to the Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Co.
Bombay, 17th March 1862.

**FOR KURRACHEE.**

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on the 25th March, at 5 o'clock P. M. touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply, &c. as above.
18th March 1862.

**FOR MALABAR COAST.**

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK.—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching the Steamer PIONEER, Captain Masson, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on the following dates, viz.:—

On Saturday the 22nd March.
,, ,, the 19th April.
,, ,, the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.
Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.
18th March 1862.

**FOR SURAT.**

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. Taunton, Commander, will start for the above Port, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 P. M. positively.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.
Bombay, 18th March 1862.

**FOR SURAT.**

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thomas Ellis, Commander, (recently arrived from England) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 20th March, at 4 P. M.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Manager.

**FOR SURAT AND GOGO.**

THE fast-sailing first Class Steamship MANCHESTER, C. W. McDonald, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers, her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first Class Passengers will leave for the above Ports, on THURSDAY the 21st instant, at 1 P. M.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram Kaksparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM,
Manager.
Bombay, 16th March 1862.

**COHEN & CO.**

TERMS CASH.—Have on Commission Sale, Spotted Shirtings, Stilton Cheese, Champagne, Vina Tinto, Sherry of Sorts, Ginger Wine, Silver and Gold Watches, Silver Chains, an Invoice of Gold Edged Porcelainware, &c. &c.

Also,

An Excellent Grey Saddle Horse, Self Driving Phaeton.
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| BALLS.—P. R'd treble seam | Each | 6½ |
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| BATS.—All Cane handles, plain | ,, | 13½ |
| Malacca ditto, polished | ,, | 10½ |
| No. 1 Men's Match, polished | ,, | 7½ |
| Ditto plain | ,, | 6½ |
| STUMPS.—Match, brass ferrul'd | Per Set | 8½ |
| Match, brass bound | ,, | 6½ |
| Also— | | |
| CLAPSHAW'S BATS | Each | 6½ |
| RACKETS, very superior | Each | 15 |
| BALLS | Per doz. | 2½ |

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Terms moderate, prices for cash only.

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**WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.**

ORDERS for the above will be executed with particular care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 8) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2). Wedding Envelopes from 4 annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

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*** *No connection whatever with any of the Booksellers in Bombay.*

23, Apollo Street.

**GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.**

CREATION OF £1,000,000 FURTHER CAPITAL.—The Committee of Directors hereby intimate to the Shareholders in India, that under the Guarantee of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, and pursuant to the Company's Act of Parliament it has been resolved to issue the Ballance of £1,000,000, Capital required to complete the Company's undertaking in Shares of £20 each bearing interest at 5 per cent. per Annum.

It is hereby notified that the allotment of such new Shares in rateable proportion will be made to the Shareholders in India on the Register at this date, and a deposit of £2 or Rs. 21-13-1 per Share must be paid at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 29th March next.

A letter of allotment with directions for payment and a form of Receipt will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

By order,
GEORGE A. BARNETT,
Acting Secretary.
Railway Office, Byculla, 28th February 1862.

**FOR SALE.**

JOHN GILLON & Co.'s JAMS AND JELLIES, &c., in 1 lb. tins—very fresh and good,—*at Rs. 1 per tin.*—Raspberry, Strawberry, Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Green Gage, Gooseberry, Apple, and Yellow Plum, Jams.—Black Currant, Lemon, and Apple Jellies.—Orange and Lemon Marmalades.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
28, Medow Street, Fort.

**McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.**

THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, no Performance. Owing to the extensive Preparations making for a GRAND and NOVEL EQUESTRIAN FESTIVAL under the distinguished Patronage of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart., and the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, which will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 19th March, on which occasion the children of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Fort, will attend.

Early applications for places should be made, as there are a limited number of seats to be disposed of.

**THE BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.**

*Under the Patronage of the Gentlemen of the Gymkhana Club.*

MR. F. BURY begs to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he will have the honor of again appearing before them on Tuesday the 18th of March 1862, in the Petite Comedy entitled

"DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES"

and by desire, the Screaming farce of

"A NIGHT AT NOTTING HILL."

N. B.—All applications for Dress Circle Tickets to be made to the Manager of the Theatre, and to C. C. Stretell, Esq., Secretary to the Gymkhana Club, Esplanade. Tickets for Stalls, Upper Tier and Pit will be procurable at the Offices of *The Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette*. Dress, Circle Tickets Rs. 5, Stalls Rs. 3, Upper Tier Rs. 2, Pit Rs. 1.

F. BURY.
Manager.

**THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
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*(With power to add to their number.)*

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William James Hayes.

The Directors have pleasure, in stating, that they are prepared to entertain proposals on nearly every description of Property in most parts of the world.

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The importance of the subject of insurance being now more fully understood and appreciated, it becomes indispensably necessary that every Company which undertakes to replace the loss occasioned by Fire should be enabled to show its undoubted ability to perform its engagements. As ample evidence of the standing and position of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, it may be stated that its subscribed capital is

*Two millions Sterling,*

and that the capital already paid up and invested amounts to

*Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.*

Agents in Bombay,
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| GOLD SPECTACLES, single and double side, with light frames | Rs. 40, 48, 58, 68 |
| PRESENTATION ENVELOPE CASES and BLOTTERS to match, Magenta Morocco | 45 0 |
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For diffusing the Fragrance of Flowers in Apartments, purifying the Air, &c.

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IRON CHAIRS, with leg rests and cushions, Patent folding suspensory, equally adapted for home or travelling ..... 40 0

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Ditto with 9 feet covered tubing ..... 10 0

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Lengths of spare tubing each 33 feet, blue or green, per foot ..... 1 8

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**ON SALE.**

THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. of 1860, in neat Pamphlet form. Price, As. 12 per Copy. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

**NOTICE.**

A LECTURE in connexion with the Bombay Christian Literary Association will be delivered by the Lord Bishop of Bombay, on "Miracle the Evidence of Prophecy," in the Town Hall on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, the 20th instant at 8 o'clock The public are respectfully invited to attend.

**NOTICE.**

THE Public are hereby cautioned that a person calling himself George McLeas has been endeavouring to obtain Goods from various Firms (and in two cases has succeeded) by representing himself to be in the employment of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, whereas he is in no way connected with that Company.

JAMES G. L. SCOTT,
Superintending Engineer.

**NOTICE.**

A GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the Sailors' Home Building Fund will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, at 5 P. M., on the 19th Instant, to decide on the future disposal of the Building, and upon the appropriation of any unexpended balance of the Fund raised for that purpose, appoint Auditors, &c.

G. G. WELLESLEY.

**DENTAL NOTICE.**

H. WASHINGTON may be consulted at his Office on the Ground-floor of the Catholic Chapel, Medow Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily.

HENRY WASHINGTON.
17th March, 1862.

**LEGISLATIVE ACTS FOR 1861.**

JUST RECEIVED.—The Acts of the Legislative Council of India of 1860. With abstracts and index. By W. Theobald, Esq., Barrister Supreme Court.—Price Rs. 11½.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

**TO LET.**

FROM the 1st March to 31st May.—At Matheran. A small but comfortably well-furnished Bungalow "Hill Cottage" situated at Matheran, almost upon the Bottle point and commanding an excellent view of Luesia point, of the plains of Choak point and a splendid view of the Bazar. Rent Moderate.—Apply to

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No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort.

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THE UPPER PREMISES at No. 10, Forbes Street, lately vacated by Messrs. Herbert & Co.
Apply to S. TYABJEE & Co.

**TO LET.**

AN AIRY and COMMODIOUS House, No. 115, situated in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co.s Cotton Screw.
Apply to Manockjee Nowrojee, Cabinet Maker, Medow Street.

**MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.**

*House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. No. 2, Bell Lane.*

TO LET.—UPPER ROOMS of a new Building, in Dean Lane, No. 1, and Four other Houses and Godowns, Fort.

FOR SALE—Wine, Beer, Brandy, &c. of best qualities, and at moderate prices; and also Second Hand Silver Watches. Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by remittances. Apply to Messrs. N. Sorabjee & Co.

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FOR SALE—a 30-Horse Power Stationary High Pressure Engine, with two Cornish Boilers and all necessary connections.
For full particulars, apply to
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No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
*(Late W. Tapp's Saddlery Establishment)*
AND
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READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE. Just received ex *Vernon*.

| | | Rs. |
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| Elastic | Patent Leather Boots | 14 p. pair. |
| ,, | French Calf do. | 13 ,, ,, |
| ,, | or Lace Brown Leather do | 13 ,, ,, |
| Lace | Patent Shoes | 9 ,, ,, |

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Hummum Street, Fort.

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Open to Subscription for 1862.

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**European Pensioners' and Widows' Home, Tardeo.**

SUPPORTED by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above institution of Clothes, of Books, (suitable for the Pensioners' Library) will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Captain J. T. Anneslev, Treasurer.
W. S. Seebright Green, Esq., Secretary.

**C. STEPHEN & SONS.**

TAKE this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice their craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest.

Terms of Commission—5 per cent.

Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.

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PURIFIERS of the Blood, Eruptions or Irritation of the Skin, Boils, Abscesses, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, &c. are speedily cured by Chable's Depurative Syrup and Mineral Baths for diseases of the Skin. The Pommade Antidartreuse should be employed at the same time. 20,000 cures are yearly effected, which can be attested by innumerable letters in the possession of the Proprietor.

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The most effectual remedy known for Coughs, Colds, or continued irritations of the Chests or Lungs. It is prescribed by the principal Physicians of Paris and London. For Piles, Chable Pommade will effect a cure in three days.

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For a quick and certain cure of the discharges, &c., produced by long continued disease, ask for Chable Syrup of Citrate of Iron. The parties should act according to the prescription folded on the Bottle.

Full instructions accompany each object. Be carephato observe that the Name and Seal of Dr. Chable, ful rmacian, Paris, are affixed to each article.

Sole Agents for India, Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee and Co., Bombay.

**JUST PUBLISHED.**

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

**CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.**

A DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent per annum (free of Income Tax) for the half year ending 31st December last, will be paid to the shareholders in India on and after Wednesday the 19th instant.

The Transfer books at this Agency will be closed from 13th to 19th instant inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HARRY JOHN, Agent.
Bombay, 12th March 1862.

**FOR SALE.**

THE WELL KNOWN RACE HORSE LUCIFER may be seen at Mr. T. Ginger's Stable, on the Girgaum Road.

**For Sale at Mr. Ginger's Veterinary Establishment, Girgaum Road.**

A SUPERIOR BATCH of Australian Mares and Geldings, from Adelaide, selected with great care and got by the Imported blood sires, Wilton and Flatcatcher; amongst them will be found some capital hacks, chargers, match horses, harness pairs, and two pairs of bays well adapted for a four in hand.

Apply to Mr. Johnstone on the premises.

**THE LONDON HOUSE.**

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing among the London and Geneva manufacturers, they have purchased for Cash a splendid lot of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c., which they will sell at such prices as will ensure most decided savings to purchasers.

They consist of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe.
Gold and Silver Watches by Thornhill Brothers.
Gold and Silver Watches by Jones.
Gold and Silver Watches by Allen.
Gold and Silver Watches by Bennett.
Gold and Silver Watches by Benoit.
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Ladies' Gold Watches by English and Geneva makers.
Gold Watches from Rs. 70 to Rs. 350 each.
Silver Watches from Rs. 20 to Rs. 170 do.
Children's Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs.
Children's Sterling Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon in Morocco cases.
Sterling Silver Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
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Coral Charms mounted in Gold, Rupees 5 per set of Ten.
Best Plated Tea Services on Nickle Silver.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's best description of London made Bags from Rs. 10 to 16.
Aluminium and Jet Jewellery in great variety.
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English, French and American Clocks in great variety.
Small Round Tent Clocks without Pendulums.
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All the above Watches are warranted to keep good time.
Thornhill Bros. & Co. manufactures to order in fine Indian Gold.

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| Alberts. | Gold Hoops for children's ears |
| Guards. | Wedding Rings and Guards. |
| Hair Guards. | Brooches. |
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Watches made to order.
Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.
Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers, and Direct Importers from London and Geneva.
Bombay, established 1851.
Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE;**

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720, for Insuring

BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, AND VESSELS IN PORT,

From Loss or Damage by Fire.

FOR RATES OR PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorized to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

**ROSSELET & CO.**

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS between Geneva, 3, Meadow Street, Bombay. Fine Assortment of Gold and Silver Watches for ladies and gentlemen, beautiful Selection of Jewellery, finest Guinea Gold. Musical Boxes and Clocks. Spectacles and Opera Glass.

Repairing carefully attended to at reasonable terms.

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SORABJEE MUNCHERJEE DUBASH.
Bombay, 7th March 1862.

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Ladies' Handsome Crinoline Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed.
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INVISIBLE HAIR NETS.
Scarboro' Rolls and Frizettees.
THE NEW SCARLET DIAMOND SKELETON SKIRTS.
Empress

# Commercial Gazette.

## BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
*Tuesday, 18th March* 1862.

### EXCHANGE.

| On what Place | Terms. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|
| London (Credits) | 6 months' sight | 2s. 0¾d. |
| Do. Documents | Do. do. | 2s. 1⅜/16d. to 2s. 0¾d |
| Do. Bank Rates | Do. do. | 2s. 0¾d. |
| Calcutta | Sight | Par. |
| Madras | 30 days' sight | 99½ |
| China | 60 do. do. | Rs. 212½ per $100. |

### SHARES.

| Names. | Paid up. | Last Half-yearly Dividend. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| Bombay Bank | 1,000 | 5 p. cent. | 72 Prm. ex Div. |
| Mahrus Bank | 1,000 | 2½ do. | 30 |
| Agra Bank | 500 | 7 do. | 72 do. |
| Oriental Bank Corporation | 250 | 7 do. | 103 |
| Commercial Bank | 500 | 3 do. | 15½ |
| Mercantile Bank | 250 | 5 do. | T. B. closed. |
| Central Bank of W. India | 150 | 2½ do. | ½ prm. |
| Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares | 218.3.0 | 2½ do. | Rs. 25 p.sh. Dis. |
| Do. New Shares | 87.4.4 | 2½ do. | Rs. 13 do. |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway | 1,000 | 2½ do. | Nomi. [sh. Div. |
| Hydraulic Press Company | 4,000 | 350 p. sh. | Rs. 250 Dis. p. |
| Apollo Press Company | 11,000 | 1,650 p. sh. | Rs. 20,000 do. |
| Colaba Press Company | 2,750 | 13 do. | Rs. 5,500 do. |
| Cloaba Land Company | 10,000 | 100 p. sh. | Rs. 11,500 do. |
| Elphinstone Land Company | 5,100 | 200 p. sh. | Rs. 4,500 do. |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Company | 500 | 32 do. | Rs. 350 dis. |
| Spinning and Weaving Co. | 5,000 | 1,000 do. [p. Ann. | Rs. 500 p. sh. [Prem. nom. |
| Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company | 2,500 | 450 p. sh. | Rs. 770 Div. |
| Do. New Shares | 625 | ..... | Rs. 140 Prem. |
| Do. New Shares | 200 | ..... | Rs. 115 p. sh. |
| Victoria Spinning Co. | 5,000 | ..... | Nominal. |
| Royal Spinning and Weaving Company | 500 | ..... | Rs. 300 Dis. |
| Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company | 400 | ..... | Rs. 300 do. |
| Manockjee Pitit's Spinning and Weaving Co. | 550 | ..... | Rs. 105 do. |
| Throstle Mill Company | 4,000 | ..... | 300 Dis. |
| Bombay United Spinning Company | 4,500 | ..... | Nominal. |

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan | Nominal. |
| " Loan 1835-36 | 88½ |
| " Loan 1842-43 | 88½ |
| Loan 1854-55 | 88½ |
| New Five Per Cent. Loan | 101½ |
| Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan | 107½ |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. 10-5 |
| Bank of England Notes | Nominal. |
| Spanish Dollars | Rs. 230 Nominal |
| Carolus | " 230 do. |
| Mexican Dollars | " 227 do. |
| German Crowns | " 213½ do. |
| Five Franc Pieces | " 204 |
| Bar Silver | " 106 03/16 |
| Gold Leaf | " 16-8 |

### FREIGHTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| To Liverpool (Cotton) | £3 2s. 6d. |
| " (Seeds) | £2 10s. 0d. |
| To London (Cotton) | £2 15s. 0d. |
| " (Seeds) | £2 15s. 0d. |
| To China | no offers. |
| To Clyde | no offers. |

### PRICES CURRENT (MARCH 12th, 1862.)

| | | Per candy. |
|---|---|---|
| COTTON at Colaba: | | |
| New Broach, ready | Rs. | 230 to 232 |
| New Dholgra, | " | 218 to 219 |
| New Oomrawuttee | " | 208 to 210 |
| Old Oompta, | " | 182 to 184 |
| Old Dharwar Sanginned | " | 249 to 250 |
| New Barsee, and Nuggur | " | 204 to 206 |
| New Varavul | " | 195 to 196 |
| Khandeish | " | 198 to 202 |
| NEW COTTON to Arrive: | | |
| Broach and Surat. (April and May) | " | 224 to 225 |
| Dholleral (Do. ) | " | 202 to 203 |
| Oomrawuttee (March and April) | | None. |
| Varavole (Do. Do. ) | " | 185 to 187 |
| Dharwar Sanginned (May ) | " | 258 to 260 |
| Mangrole | " | 187 to 188 |
| Porabchee | " | 188 to 189 |
| Comptа | " | 195 to 196 |
| OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1550 to 1555. | | |
| SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish | at Rs. 5-11 to 5-12 per cwt. | |
| Rapeseed, Guzerat | " 6-8 to 6-10 | |
| Gingelly mixed (Black and White) | " 24 to 25 | |
| | " 33 to 34 | |

## THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

*Corrected up to 4 p. m. Friday, 7th March*, 1862.

The Bombay telegram, with news up to the 3rd of February, arrived here on the 27th ultimo, and the *vid* Galle, with dates from London up to the 10th February, on the 6th instant. The *Nubia* was at Galle on the 6th, and left the next day for Calcutta.

PRODUCE MARKET.—This market is not very active, but the decline in freights has brought forward more buyers for several articles. Stocks, too, are light, and prices, therefore, are well maintained.

IMPORT MARKET.—There appears no desire on the part of the dealers to enter into any extensive operations at present, and as importers, as a rule, are tolerably firm in consequence of late news from England, our market is characterised by extreme quietness, which is probably added to by the fact of three failures having lately taken place in the bazar. Prices generally are without much alteration, and it is extremely doubtful if we shall see any improvement in the meantime. The twist market is well supported.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.—Notwithstanding the advance in the bank rates of discount, Joint Stock shares maintain their value, and in some instances have advanced on our last quotations. Bonded Warehouse scrip is at 625. Sales of Asiatic Tea Shares have been made at 460, and a large business has been done in East India Coal Shares at 62. Bengal Coal Shares have touched 1825. Steam Tugs are at 750. Dock Shares wanted at 1200, and no sellers. Some transactions in Burmah Steam Shares are refused at quotations, and Gas and Printing Companies Shares continue to maintain their very high premium. A dividend meeting of the India General Steam Company is advertised for the 11th inst. The Oriental Inland Steam Company are now arranging to run their boats, and two other inland steam companies are in progress.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—There has been very little done in Government securities, and quotations are almost nominal. The advance in the Bank of Bengal rates last week has rather increased the desire of holders to sell, but there are no buyers to any amount at present rates.

MONEY MARKET.—Money continues in some demand and is reported to be tight in the Bazaar. The Bank of Bengal made no change this week. The following is the report of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th of March 1862.

| LIABILITIES. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital Paid up, | 1,07,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 2,19,873 | 7 | 10 |
| General Treasury Balance | 4,55,56,455 | 5 | 9 |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches | 1,19,37,410 | 10 | 6 |
| Do. Do. payable at Do. | 11,437 | 3 | 9 |
| Bank Post Bills | 2,49,011 | 5 | 3 |
| Bank Notes Outstanding | 1,18,62,465 | 0 | 0 |
| Sundries | 1,40,861 | 5 | 8 |
| Total Co.'s Rs. | 8,06,77,568 | 6 | 9 |
| ASSETS. | | | |
| Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches | 1,57,95,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Accounts of Credit on do. do. | 3,13,800 | 0 | 0 |
| Mercantile Bills Discounted do. | 31,21,854 | 13 | 5 |
| Dead Stock do. do. | 1,92,488 | 0 | 10 |
| Stamps do. do. | 9,312 | 8 | 9 |
| Bankers' Balance | 2,54,053 | 7 | 10 |
| Sundries | 1,04,880 | 6 | 7 |
| Treasury Reserve in Coin rupees 2,99,91,700 12 6 | | | |
| Amount invested in Govt. Securities and claims against Govt. Rs. 85,64,754 9 3 | 3,85,56,455 | 5 | 9 |
| Bank's Reserve in Notes and Silver at Head Office Rupees 2,07,84,787 7 11 | | | |
| Do. do. at Branches Rupees 15,44,934 3 8 | 2,23,29,721 | 11 | 7 |
| Total Co.'s Rs. | 8,06,77,568 | 6 | 9 |

EXCHANGE.—There has been rather more done in exchange for this opportunity, and the tendency of rates has been downwards. Bank bills have sold at from 2-0 9/16, down to 2-0½; credits at from 2-0⅞ to 2-0 11/16; and documentary at from 2-0 15/16 to 2-0¾. On France the rates for 3 and 6 months, payable in London, have been 2-0¾ to 2-0¾. On China the rate is nominally 214 for $ 100. Sales have been made on Mauritius at 53 to 53½ for 30 and 60 days' sight.

FREIGHTS.—Rates have declined materially since our last, and a further decline is expected. Ruling rates will be found below.

### EXPORTS.

INDIGO.—Not much of this produce remains in the market, and anything approaching to good is eagerly picked up.

SUGAR.—The enquiry for white vacuum kinds is less than before, but prices are unaltered, while yellows are sought for at 4 annas above our last quotations. Benares, nothing doing, and prices are 4 annas lower; Dumma Gurpatta and Date Doloosha are being bought by refiners; the first at last quotations; the second at 8 annas cheaper than last prices; while the last command ready sales at 3 to 4 annas dearer than last prices.

Exports from 1st to 28th February, 1862:—

| | |
|---|---|
| The Great Britain | 7,933 cwt. |
| Bombay | 15,165 |

SALTPETRE.—A good business has been done for exportation to England, China, and America, at former prices. Government has withdrawn the prohibition. Stock about 35,000 bags.

Exports as above:—

| | |
|---|---|
| To Great Britain | 56,864 mds. |
| N. America | 26,926 " |

RICE.—Table kinds are dearer, owing to large purchases for shipment to Melbourne. For exportation to England the business has been very moderate. Moonghy is scarce, and nothing of importance has taken place; while Ballam has been freely taken, chiefly by the Bombay merchants, at 1-8 to 1-10 per md.

Exports as above:—

| | |
|---|---|
| To Great Britain | 2,22,236 mds. |
| France | 19,284 " |
| N. America | 7,949 " |
| Mauritius | 1,25,481 " |
| Bourbon | 1,23,104 " |

RAW SILK.—Nothing of importance has been done for the outgoing mail, but prices are not lower, as the stock is light and holders are firm.

Exports as above:—

| | |
|---|---|
| To Great Britain | 297 cwt. |
| France | 13 " |

SILK PIECE GOODS.—The purchases we reported in our last are now being completed, and some fresh transactions to the extent of 2,000 pieces, have been effected at or about last prices.

Exports as above:—

| | Corahs. | C. & B. | Tussers. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Gt. Britain, 9,451 pcs. | 2,181 pcs. | | 21 pcs. |

JUTE.—The staple has found a new market (Bombay and the Western coasts); and, owing to large shipments made by the natives, prices have gone up 8 to 10 annas per md. Some English houses have also been buying largely and have not hesitated to pay the present enhanced rates.

Exports as above:—

| | |
|---|---|
| To Great Britain | 1,14,522 cwt. |
| France | 1,339 " |
| N. America | 7,098 " |

SHELL LAC AND LAC DYE.—No great amount o business has been done in shell-lac since our last but prices are not quotably lower. Lac Dye remains full, and prices are almost nominal.

| | Shell Lac | Lac Dye. |
|---|---|---|
| To Great Britain | 4,396 cwt. | 668 cwt. |
| France | 820 " | 40 " |
| N. America | 532 " | 241 " |

OIL SEEDS.—Linseed is without change of importance. The Americans still continue in the market, and the scanty supplies arriving are being taken up at Rs. 3-14 to Rs. 4 per md. The new crop of Bengal has commenced to arrive, and some purchases have been reported at Rs. 3-6 to 3-8 per md. Stocks are very light Rape nothing doing for exports. Purchases for local consumption are being made at Rs. 3-4 to 3-6. In Poppy nothing reported.

Exports as above:—

| | Linseed. |
|---|---|
| To Great Britain, | 39,701 cwt. |
| N. America, | 94,969 " |

CASTOR OIL.—The news of a decline in England has created a quietness in this market; but there is no alteration in prices.

Exports as above:—

| | |
|---|---|
| To Great Britain, | 977 cwt. |
| N. America, | 369 " |
| France, | 223 " |

HIDES.—Demand still continues, and suitable parcels for the English market still command full previous rates.

Exports as above:—

| | |
|---|---|
| To Great Britain, | 2,87,388 pcs. |
| N. America, | 4,600 " |
| France, | 16,524 " |

GUNNY BAGS.—There is but little export demanded at present, and with some increase of stock prices have declined 12 annas, and the market has a further downward tendency. We quote Rs. 13-12 to 14-4 per 100 for the small size.

CUTCH.—A small sale has been effected at Rs. 6-8 for good quality.

| | |
|---|---|
| To France | 2,158 cwt. |

SAFFLOWER.—Although a small business has been done, the article is still neglected.

Export as above:—

| | |
|---|---|
| To Great Britain | 96 cwt. |

OPIUM.—The value of the drug rules much about our last quotations; viz., Rs. 1,506 to 1,507 for Patna, Rs. 1,400 to 1,405 for Benares.

STOCK IN GODOWN, 4TH MARCH, 1862.

| | |
|---|---|
| Patna | 85 chests. |
| Benares | 30 " |
| Total | 115 " |

Exports as above:—

| | |
|---|---|
| To China | 2,008 Chests. |
| Singapore | 361 " |
| Penang | 31 " |
| Total | 2,400 " |

*—Englishman's Weekly Mail, March* 8.

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

*Head Office*—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
*London Bankers.* { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
*Branches and Agencies* at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight (not under £50) at | 2s. | 0¾d. per Rupee. |
| 4 Do. at | 2s. | 0¾d. " |
| 3 Do. at | 2s. | 0¾d. " |
| 2 Do. at | 1s. | 11⅞d. " |
| 1 Do. at | 1s. | 11⅞d. " |
| On demand at | 1s. | 11⅞d. " |

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, | 4 | per cent. |
| Do. | 6 | do. 5 " |
| Do. | 12 | do. 6 " |

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
*Agent.*

February 10th, 1862.

## CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hours of business | 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. |
| Saturdays | 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. |

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 10th January 1862. Manager.

## CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On London, at 6 months' sight | 2s. | 0¾d. per Rupee. |
| " 4 do. | 2s. | 0¾d. " |
| " 3 do. | 2s. | 0d. " |
| " 2 do. | 1s. | 11⅞d. " |
| " 1 do. | 1s. | 11⅞d. " |
| " On demand | 1s. | 11⅞d. " |
| On Scotland do. | 1s. | 11⅞d. " |
| On Ireland do. | 1s. | 11⅞d. " |

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Bombay, 3rd January 1862. Agent.

## ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | | 2s. | 0¾d. per Rupee. |
| " | 4 do. | 2s. | 0¾d. do. |
| " | 3 do. | 2s. | 0d. do. |
| " | 2 do. | 1s. | 11⅞d. do. |
| " | 1 do. | 1s. | 11⅞d. do. |
| " | on demand | 1s. | 11⅞d. do. |
| On Scotland | do. | | |
| On Ireland | do. | | |
| On Paris, at 3 days' sight | | 1s. | 11⅞d. do. |

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11⅞d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards | 2 per ct. per annum. |
| Do. on one sum, at 3 months' notice | 3 " " |
| Do. do. 6 do. | 4 " " |
| Do. do. 12 do. | 5 " " |

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

Parties can take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ½ per cent.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hours of business | 10 to 4 o'clock. |
| Saturday | 10 to 1 do. |

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

## THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.

*Incorporated June 1857, by Letters Patent, under 7 and 8 Victoria, C.* 112.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES at CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | | 2s. | 0¾d. |
| " | 4 months' sight | 2s. | 0¾d. |
| " | 3 months' sight | 2s. | 0d. |
| " | 2 months' sight | 1s. | 11⅞d. |
| " | 1 month's sight | 1s. | 11⅞d. |
| " | On demand | 1s. | 11⅞d. |
| On Scotland | | 1s. | 11⅞d. |
| On Ireland | | | |
| Circular Notes | | 1s. | 11⅞d. |

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, parties are hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the same is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries in Bombay and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where consultations can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of this Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Bombay, 7th March 1862. Manager.

# Shipping Intelligence.

## BOMBAY.

### Arrival.

| DATE. | SHIP. | COMMANDER. | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. 17 | Dalhousie | Hopkins | Kurrachee 14 Mar. |

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per H. M.'s steamer *Dalhousie*, from Kurrachee.—Captain Johnstone; and Lieut. Budd, Royal Artillery; Captain Lambert, 101st Regt.; 97 Non-Commissioned rank and file, 9 women, 17 children. Per N. S. Barbary, 13th Brigade Royal Artillery; 111 Non-Commissioned rank and file, 9 women and 13 children of several Regiments; 1 woman and 3 children, Medical Department; 2 Warrant Officers, 48 public and private followers; 2 women and 3 children, and one convict.

### Port Clearance.

The ship *Glen Isla*, W. Pointz, bound to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

### IMPORT MANIFESTS.

*From Calcutta.*

*Forfarshire.*—400 barrels Saltpetre, 1,208 bags Sugar, 830 bales Gunnies, 2,739 bags Rice, 522 bales Jute, 100 boxes Camphor, 9 bags Cardamoms, 3 nos. Brass Gun; 1 case Merchandize, 1 box Sundries.

*From Kurrachee.*

*Time.*—3,557 bags Gingelly, 2,587 bags Rapeseed, 278 bales Wool, 80 packages Cotton, 217 bundles Hides.

*From New Castle.*

*Caroline.*—614 tons Coals.

### DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Monday, 17th March 1862.

*For London.*

*Star of India.*—224 bags Linseed, 336 cwt., Wookerda Khatesy.

*Romulus.*—143 bags Linseed, 214½ cwt., Gangjee Nurput.

*For Liverpool.*

*Agenoria.*—1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy.

*Bromly Moore.*—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Padumsy Virjee and Co.

*Gertrude.*—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Brown Clough and Co.

### STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 450 | Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard | ... Bombay. |
| 800 | Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams | ... England. |
| 304 | Bayern, 6 (paddle), Forsse | ... Out of Commission. |
| 946 | Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought | ... Persian Gulf. |
| | Augusta, 6 (schooner) | ... Bombay. |
| 664 | Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt | ... Persian Gulf. |
| 499 | Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton | ... River Indus. |
| 420 | Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd | ... Bombay. |
| 300 | Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison | Bombay. |
| 204 | Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood | River Euphrates. |
| 182 | Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson | ... Aden. |
| 1026 | Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt | ... Andaman Islands. |
| 205 | Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw | ... River Indus. |
| 1022 | Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins | ... Bombay. (in dock) |
| 387 | Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge | ... Persian Gulf. |
| 90 | Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans | ... Madras. |
| 274 | Ethersey, (flat), McLeven | ... River Indus. |
| 225 | Euphrates, (survey ship), William | ... Out of Commission. |
| 495 | Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser | ... Bombay. |
| 1450 | Feroze, 13 (paddle), Pronson | ... Calcutta. |
| 610 | Feroz, 2 (paddle), Marsh | ... River Indus. |
| 215 | Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda | ... Bombay. |
| 90 | Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender) | Persian Gulf. |
| 810 | Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies | ... River Indus. |
| 900 | Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood | ... Persian Gulf. |
| | Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop) | ... Bombay. |
| 522 | Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle | ... Scinde. |
| 499 | Jhalum, 2 (paddle), Peck | ... River Indus. |
| 151 | Kaddy warry, (flat) | ... Guard Vessel, Kurrachee. |

## VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 853 | Cleadon, Fentie | Martin, Young & Co. | |
| 1498 | Earl of Balcarras | Remington & Co. | (c. l. March 11) |
| 832 | Lobelia, Joblin | W. & A. Graham & Co. | |
| 829 | Minerva, Merry mann | Remington & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 31) |
| 1196 | Pride of the Ocean, Kyle, A. H. | Huschke & Co. | |
| 740 | Ramillies, Wright | Campbell Mitchell & Co. | (c. l. Feb. 21) |
| 823 | Rob Roy, Bridie | | (c. l. Feb. 21) |
| 629 | Seafield, Mackay | D. H. Cama & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 16) |
| 1045 | Star of India, J. Morris | Remington & Co. | (l. c. March 4) |
| 848 | Vittoria, Tate | Peel, Cassels & Co. | (c. l. Feb. 3) |
| 1234 | War Spirit, Lukes | S. Burstall & Co. | |

FOR LIVERPOOL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 843 | Adriatic, Scott | Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. | |
| 1162 | Africa, Bowie, J. | Tanner & Co. | (c. l. March 11) |
| 1023 | Agenoria, P. Johnson | Peel Cassels & Co. | (c. l. Feb. 13) |
| 1031 | Algiers, Morris | Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. | |
| 1415 | Bencoolen, Chambers | E. Bates & Co. | (c. l. March 5) |
| 1068 | Black Eagle | Rennie Scovell & Co. | (c. l. Feb. 13) |
| 1346 | Bosphorus, Murphy | Ritchie Steuart & Co. | (c. l. Feb. 1) |
| 1266 | Boscowen, Kemp | Rennie, Scovell & Co. | (c. l. March 5) |
| 1122 | Brunelle, Orkney | Rennie, Scovell & Co. | |
| 1049 | Chance, Martin | W. & A. Graham & Co. | (c. l. Mar. 6) |
| 930 | Colladon, Smith | W. Nicol & Co. | |
| 900 | Cameronian, Sadler | Leggatt & Co. | (c. l. March 5) |
| 569 | Duke of Wellington, Beatti | W. Nicol & Co. | |
| 879 | Edward Percy, Stewart | G. S. King & Co. | |
| 1259 | Fortuna, Hutchison | Finlay Scott & Co. | (c. l. Feb. 7) |
| 1300 | Gertrude, Congdon | J. P. Cornforth. | (c. l. Jan. 27) |
| 790 | Glendower, Hughes. | | (c. l. Feb. 14) |
| 809 | Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster | E. Bates & Co. | (c. l. Feb. 29) |
| 845 | Madge Wildfire, Tate | Rennie, Scovell & Co. | (c. l. Feb. 13) |
| 965 | Margaret, Faulkner | Rennie Scovell & Co. | |
| 1273 | Nagasaki, Mackay | Coupland & Co. | (c. l. Feb. 18) |
| 1238 | North, Brown | Rennie Scovell & Co. | (c. l. March 12) |
| 853 | Northern Bride | Remington & Co. | (c. l. March 10) |
| 259 | Punjab, A. L. Taylor | H. E. H. Habib. | (c. l. March 14) |
| 1650 | Queen of the Seas | Rennie Scovell & Co. | (c. l. Feb. 7) |
| 2035 | Red Jacket, Billing | Lawrence & Co. | (c. l. Feb. 1) |
| 440 | Richard Cobden | A. H. Huschke & Co. | (c. l. Feb. 24) |
| 938 | Sebastopol, Lowther | Cardwell, Parsons & Co | (c. l. Feb 20) |
| 1069 | Thornhill | Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co. | (c. l. Feb. 7) |
| 998 | Tiger, Robinson | John Glover & Co. | |
| 1800 | Tudor, Wherland | Killick, Nixon & Co. | (c. l. Jan. 31) |
| 1121 | Venus, Paterlow | Coupland & Co. | |
| 720 | Yaratilda, Bowness | John Tanner & Co. | (c. l. March 11) |

FOR MARSEILLES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 516 | Raphel, Souchan | D. Cursetjee & Co. | (c. l. Feb. 27) |

FOR FALMOUTH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 587 | Colonist, Gibson | Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. | |

FOR HAVRE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 735 | Fairlie, Stephens | S. Tyabjee & Co. | |
| 589 | Istapa, Vasse, S. | Tyabjee & Co. | |

FOR THE CLYDE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 518 | Broomielaw, Anderson | Finlay Scott & Co. | |

FOR JOODA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 300 | Dadioy, Nacoda | G. M. Abdool. | (c. l. Feb. 22) |
| 508 | Kossuth, T. Bennett | M. Ally Mahomed. | (c. l. Feb. 22) |
| | Mahomedy, Nacoda | S. M. Abdool Lutiff. | (c. l. Oct. 7) |

be traced to other causes than the permanent settlement which Mr. Saunders so strongly advocates, the North-Western Provinces have progressed in spite of the system which he unequivocally condemns; that, while on the one hand the great staple of Bengal (Rice) is produced with no other watering than that which it receives from the never failing periodical rains, and in Bengal the need of expending capital in providing for irrigation is not pressing; on the other, the cereals, which are the staple of these Provinces, can be but scantily produced without irrigation—which irrigation cannot be obtained, as a certainty, without a large expenditure of capital. The same may be said of Sugar."

The Lieutenant-Governor is not opposed to a permanent settlement *under certain conditions*. Nor are we, if these conditions provide for future additional payments as the value of the land increases *from natural causes*, or from improvements made partly or wholly at the public expense. To exclude the public from a share in such increase of value would simply be injustice and wrong; and it is this that we oppose. The Lieutenant-Governor declares, what must of course be true, that if we had given a permanent settlement to the North-West Provinces in 1803 when they came into our possession, the land revenue would have been little more than half what it is now, while the sources of indirect revenue would have been but little more abundant. This is the point; and it shows us what we are to expect from a permanent settlement, except *under certain conditions*, of the land. The land has just now begun to rise in value. It is rising in value with great strides every year. No one could venture at present to predict what the increase in land rent may be in a few years. This is certainly not the time, therefore, for a permanent settlement, except under such conditions as will secure to the public a share in the prospective increase of value.

## REPLIES TO "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."*

### III. MIRACLES. BY THE REV. DR. HEURTLEY.

ANALYTICAL NOTICE.—BY THE REV. C. GILDER.

*(For the Bombay Gazette.)*

The Essay entitled "The Study of the Evidences of Christianity" is in reality (says Dr. Heurtley) an attempt to shew that Miracles have no place among those evidences. It is divided into two parts: In the *first* Professor Powell maintains that the antecedent incredibility is such that no amount of evidence is sufficient to establish the proof of a miracle. In the *second* part, he discusses the question, How far are miracles to be accepted as evidence for a divine revelation, i. e. for Christianity?

Professor Powell in his Introduction intreats a fair hearing. He would have the subject approached, he says, with the candour and impartiality which befit a judge, not with the bias of an advocate. But, observes Dr. Heurtley, it is to be remembered that there may be an undue bias *against* as well as *for*. Deductive (as opposed to inductive) reasoners, those, namely, who cultivate science of whatever kind by means of mathematical and logical processes alone, are likely to be "less fitted and ready than others to apprehend and accept truths different from those with which their reasonings are concerned." (Whewell.) Professor Powell's case is an exemplification of the truth of Dr. Whewell's remark. It had been said of him, some time before the publication of his present Essay, that "he shews a marked fondness for what is new and arduous in philosophy, and takes pleasure in stigmatizing as hinderances to truth in physical science all such opinions as are fostered by ancient and popular belief, including those which assume Scriptural authority for their foundation," and that his "*leaning* is too much to the paradoxical side" of any of the questions he handles.

I. Dr. Heurtley's Reply adheres to the division of the subject adopted by Professor Powell: although he observes in reference to the second branch of it, that the Essayist might well have spared himself the labour of discussing it, supposing that he had proved his point in the preceeding part of his Essay: "For to what purpose is it to discuss the value of the evidence afforded by miracles, if we are already persuaded that no such thing as a miracle was ever wrought?" Under the first division Dr. Heurtley maintains against Professor Powell:

(a.) That those who, on the ground of antecedent incredibility, are for rejecting miracles summarily and without even entering into the question of evidence, have no warrant for such a course;

(b.) That the real question at issue is, What are the *facts* of the case? while as regards the Christian miracles, there is the strongest reason for believing the facts; and

(c.) That the solutions offered by Professor Powell when he would dispose of the claim of the Christian miracles as miracles are wholly unsatisfactory.

(a.) Professor Powell's *first* position is that a miracle is simply incredible; and that incredibility rests, according to him, on "the grand truth of the universal order and constancy of natural causes, as a primary law of belief." This does not agree with Spinoza's that a miracle is impossible because it would be derogatory to the Deity to depart from the established laws of the universe; nor with Hume (who did not absolutely maintain the impossibility of a miracle) does he deny its capability of being proved from testimony. "His reasoning," remarks Dr. Heurtley, "is built upon analogy." He concludes peremptorily from the analogy of God's dealings in the material world, in every instance in which it can be traced—from the order which pervades the universe, that a miracle which, according to his notion, is '*a violation of the laws of matter, or an interruption of the course of physical causes*,' is simply incredible. It is (says Dr. Heurtley) this very notion of a miracle which vitiates his whole argument. A miracle, in the Scriptural notion of the word, is not a violation of any of the laws of nature. It is the temporary modification or suspension of the laws ordinarily in operation in the world, by the intervention of a Being possessing, or endued with, *superhuman* power, exercised in strict accordance with the law of that Being's nature, or the superindued nature. Professor Powell confesses that he does not understand what is meant by "moral laws controlling physical." That is the fault of his too exclusive study of the material world; nevertheless, it is the fact that the world contains other elements besides material; and that, "as matter is perpetually acted upon in all imaginable ways by those forces, so the laws of matter are perpetually, not 'violated,' but interfered with, moulded, controlled, and kept in check, as to their operation, by those forces." The human will is perpetually interfering with the ordinary laws of matter: these interferences are not miracles because they do not extend beyond the range of man's unassisted powers. But there is nothing in the reason of things to make it incredible or even improbable that God should, on special occasions and for special ends, have endued some men with *superhuman* powers, by which the laws of the material world may be controlled to an extent beyond what could have been done by *unassisted* nature. Scripture affirms that he has done so in several instances. The authentication of a revelation such as Christianity professes to be, furnishes an *occasion* calling for superhuman interference: it is a revelation professing to contain truths which it is of the utmost importance for man to know, but of which, except by revelation, he could know nothing. There is therefore sufficient reason why Christianity should have been attested by miracles. Indeed, it seems impossible, from the nature of the subjects with which it deals, that it could have commended itself to men's belief without miracles. Other credentials might be exhibited *in addition*, but miracles could not have been dispensed with. And the analogy of the ordinary course of nature affords no sufficient ground for doubting the reality of miracles, said to have been wrought in attestation of a revelation which has nothing analogous to it in nature. (See Butler's argument, Analogy Pt. ii. ch. 2). It may be urged that this reasoning opens up the question as to the probability or improbability of revelation in general. Granted; but unless we are sure that there are no truths essential to man to know, of which yet he cannot attain the knowledge without supernatural instruction, we are not entitled to affirm that a revelation (itself a miracle, not indeed a physical miracle, but a moral one) is improbable.

(b.) But a much more important question than that of the antecedent credibility of miracles, is the question whether the *facts* of the Christian history reputed miraculous *really did take place*. The testimony upon which these facts rest would be accepted as sufficient, and much more than sufficient, in all ordinary matters. Professor Powell objects that testimony can avail nothing against reason, and that even our senses may deceive us. It is very true that testimony *may* mislead and our senses *may* deceive; but, on the other hand, testimony may be sufficiently established, and our senses may have sufficient certainty in their observations; and, in this latter case, it is an indisputable law of our moral nature that we should place reliance upon them. Besides; in an alleged miracle two elements are to be considered: the *fact* and the *author* of the fact. Testimony and the senses *are* competent to establish; the *fact*, as to the *author* (whether human, infrahuman, or superhuman) the determination has to be arrived at on other considerations. (See II.) So far as the fact is concerned, the reality of the Christian miracles rests on the most ample testimony: their reality *as facts* was not denied even by the enemies of Christianity, although they refused to acknowledge God as their *author*. They are moreover not a few isolated facts, but a multitude mutually supporting and strengthening one another. The countless pretences to miraculous powers that have been made do not invalidate the facts (alleged to be miraculous) in the Gospel history. These, seeing they are established upon sufficient evidence, are to be received *as facts*: whether as divinely miraculous facts, or even as miraculous facts, is a subject for further consideration. Moreover, it is to be observed that forged miracles would not exist, "if on some occasions miracles had not actually been wrought." (Middleton). Nor does Professor Powell, in dealing with the Christian miracles, in every instance deny the facts: it is only when no reasonable prospect of a solution upon his own principles offers itself that he denies them.

(c). Professor Powell would accept as facts, such of the alleged miracles of the Gospel as (1) could be referred to natural causes, i. e. divested of their miraculous character; and where this could not be done, he would receive the narrative in (2) an allegorical or (3) a "spiritualized" sense. Dr. Heurtley points out how these mutually contradictory solutions cannot be maintained by one and the same objector: "The narratives are all so obviously of one and the same character, that if, for instance, it be granted in any case that the narrative is a narrative of fact, it is impossible to believe that others of the narratives are of a 'designedly fictitious or poetical character,' and vice versa." Dr. Heurtley next proceeds to examine these several solutions offered by Professor Powell in explanation of the Christian miracles. With regard to the *first*, he says that though some few of the Christian miracles *apart from the circumstances connected with them* might possibly be accounted for in a natural way, yet when those circumstances are taken into account, the natural at once "lifts itself up, into the miraculous." (Trench); while the great majority of them will not abide a naturalistic construction at all. But speculation is impertinent on a question of this character; it is a fact that in spite of the insight into nature to which modern science has introduced us, we are as incapable of communicating instantaneous sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, &c., or of comprehending the means by which our Lord did such works, as was the simplest and most unlearned of those who witnessed them. *Secondly*, the narratives bear too obviously the appearance of reality on their surface to be in any instance treated as allegorical; and although some of the Fathers did employ this mode of application, their rule was to make the literal and historical truth of the narrative the basis of the allegory which they built upon it. But, *thirdly*, Professor Powell is willing in certain cases to accept the miracle "on religious grounds," as "an article of faith," not as a matter respecting which our senses can have any cognizance. While he professes to accept such miracles as the incarnation, the resurrection and the ascension in what he calls a "spiritualized sense," he has the utmost repugnance to receive them as physical facts. He says that in the Apostolic Epistles no reference is made to any of the Gospel miracles except those (the incarnation, the resurrection and the ascension) connected with the personal office and nature of Christ, and "even these are never insisted on in their physical details, but solely in their spiritual and doctrinal application." Were this account true, yet (replies Dr. Heurtley) the fact is the writers refer to their own miracles, and as literal facts. Moreover, the Professor's description of their treatment of the miracles connected with our Lord's person and office is incorrect. He says, for instance, that the resurrection is dwelt on "not in its physical letter, but in its doctrinal spirit;" whereas the literal truth, as "a physiological phenomenon" is the very basis of all that the apostle writes about it in 1 Corinthians xv chapter. Whatever doctrinal truths the apostles might graft upon these miracles, they regarded them as *facts*.

II. Professor Powell next treats of the evidential force of miracles: He holds that in the case of those whom modern science has enlightened, miracles have no force as evidence for a revelation. The Professor having failed to establish his first point, the question may now be discussed on its own merits. It involves a previous one: Since there exist superhuman beings, evil as well as good, by what tokens may miracles, acknowledged such, be proved to be from God? Scripture affords us a test. The rule under the Old Testament (Deut, xiii. 1-5) was: a miracle wrought, or pretended to be wrought, in support of a system opposed to the revelation already given, was not to be hearkened to for an instant. Precisely similar is the rule under the New, as appears from 1 Jno 4. 1-3 and Gal. 1.8, where though miracles are not specified, the test is obviously designed to apply to whatever credentials might be adduced. No one then is to be hearkened to, let him come with what pretentions he may, *whose teaching contravenes a revelation already given*. It may be asked, how the case stands with those who have had no previous revelation to guide them? They are confessedly at a disadvantage. Still, there are certain great principles of moral and religious truth which, as far as they go, must serve to them instead of a precedent revelation. No miracle ought to be accepted by a heathen as divine, the object of which is to confirm a system of teaching plainly repugnant to those principles. And this is the full extent to which the doctrine is a test of the miracle; upon which connexion a good deal of unsound speculation exists. The doctrine taught by him who appeals to miracles, as a proof that he has received a commission from God, must itself be tried by the revelation already given. This test determines the question, not whether the facts alleged are miracles or not, but whether they are *divine miracles*, i. e. whether they proceed from God or are the working of Satan; it appearing from Scripture that the Evil One is permitted the employment of signs and lying wonders for the punishment of those who wilfully blind themselves against the truth (2 Thes. 2. 9). But this test is after all but a *negative* test. It disproves in certain cases: it does not *prove* in any. If the doctrine contradict a revelation already given or the principles of natural conscience, the works wrought in support of it are to be rejected as not proceeding from God; but if the doctrine be in accordance with revelation and natural conscience, it does not necessarily follow that the alleged miracles are divine, or even miracles. These points are to be determined upon other considerations. The following are criteria of a more *positive* character; although it should be remembered that none taken *singly* is sufficient to stamp an alleged miracle with the seal of God; it is by their *joint result* that divine miracles are to be ascertained:—

"There may be (a) presumptions afforded by various considerations, and (b) there may be concurrent circumstances of such weight, that the joint result may be to place the matter beyond question."

(a). The character of (1) the alleged miracle may be such as to render it inconceivable that it should have been wrought but by divine power. (2.) The character of the person by whom the alleged miracle is wrought may afford a presumption of its divine origin. (3.) The doctrine taught may afford a like presumption; though, as before stated, not amount- ing singly to *proof*. And (4) the object for which the miracle is wrought may afford another presumption to the same effect, if it be one eminently worthy of divine interference. These presumptions are found in the case of our Lord's miracles: and the same holds of the miracle of the apostles:

(b.) But, besides this presumptive evidence, there is another consideration to be taken into account of a much more determinate character. Prophecy had foretold not only that Messiah should work miracles, but had even particularized some of these, and had specified miraculous circumstances connected with his person. The works of Jesus and the circumstances connected with Him accurately corresponded to these predictions. On this correspondence, our Lord and his apostles laid stress as the proof of his Messiahship; and the early Christian writers, in like manner, appealed to the correspondence between our Lord's miracles and the prophecies which were fulfilled in them, as a criterion by which they might be known to be divine. Such a concurrence they justly urged placed those miracles beyond the reach of cavil and afforded a conclusion that He whose mission was thus attached must have come from God.

Miracles have accordingly been regarded as a most important part of the evidence for Christianity. It may be urged that the highest kind of evidence to the Christian, the assurance, namely, which he derives from his consciousness of the purifying influence of the Gospel upon his own heart, has little connexion with external proofs. But this assurance comes under the head of confirmation rather than of proof. It follows the reception of Christianity on its external evidence. Those who have never known a doubt, and those who once did doubt but not now, have no need,—simply because they have advanced to a higher stage, to resort to the argument from miracles; but there are those who have yet to reach that stage,—whose present doubts affect the very foundations of the faith, and who are not prepared to feel the force of the internal evidences: To such the evidence afforded by miracles is of pressing urgency, and "he who would disparage it and teach them to regard it as of little or no account, is so far a hinderer of their faith and of their salvation."

* I. By Rev. E. M. Goulburn, D. D; II. Rev. H. J. Rose, B. D; III. Rev. C. A. Heurtley, D. D., Margarett Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford; IV. Rev. W. J. Irons, D. D; V. Rev. G. Rorison, M. A; VI. Rev. A. W. Haddan, B. D.; VII. Rev. Chr. Wordsworth, D. D.

## Local News.

CHARITY.—The Honorable Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy with his wonted generosity has forwarded the sum of five thousand Rupees to the Collector of Surat for the purpose of being distributed amongst those who suffered most by the late disastrous fire at Nanpoora.

### TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

16*th March* 1862.

| In what watch. | Whence received. | Max. and Min. | H. | M. | Time Intervals. | Service or Private. | Words in Message. | By what Line. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From 0 till 12 hours. | Calcutta | Max. | 15 | 10 | P. | 16 | | E. C. |
| | | Min. | 14 | 14 | P. | 30 | | E. C. |
| | Madras | Max. | 11 | 40 | P. | 20 | | W. C. |
| | | Min. | 10 | 46 | P. | 31 | | W. C. |
| | Kurrachee | Max. | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | | Min. | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| From 12 till 24 hours. | Calcutta | Max. | 30 | 7 | P. | 30 | | N. W. P. |
| | | Min. | 24 | 33 | P. | 40 | | N. W. P. |
| | Madras | Max. | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | | Min. | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Kurrachee | Max. | 1 | 12 | S. | 18 | | N. W. C. |
| | | Min. | ... | 6 | P. | 26 | | N. W. C. |

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 437 MILES.

*Statement of Traffic, Week ending 23rd Feb.*, 1862.

COACHING.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Passengers, 48,790. | | | |
| Amount | Rs. | 25,867 | 2 0 |
| MERCHANDIZE. | | | |
| Amount | ,, | 63,315 | 5 8 |
| Total... | Rs. | 89,182 | 7 8 |

*Corresponding Week last year.* *Open 350¼ Miles.*

COACHING.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Passengers, 48,982. | | | |
| Amount | Rs. | 28,350 | 8 3 |
| MERCHANDIZE. | | | |
| Amount | ,, | 29,627 | 14 7 |
| Total... | Rs. | 57,978 | 6 10 |

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 15th March 1862:—

*Liabilities.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital | Rs. | 52,25,000 |
| Circulation of the Bank's Notes | ,, | 49,54,346 |
| Do. of Currency Notes | ,, | 51,03,290 |
| Deposits | ,, | 1,09,69,557 |
| Rest | ,, | 2,77,133 |
| | Rupees | 2,65,29,326 |

*Assets.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | Rs. | 16,46,370 |
| Currency Notes in Circulation | ,, | 51,03,290 |
| Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities | ,, | 26,51,370 |
| Cash Credits on Government Securities | ,, | 15,41,551 |
| Due by Government | ,, | 28,11,382 |
| Bills discounted | ,, | 24,68,876 |
| Other Securities | ,, | 6,97,594 |
| Cash Balance | ,, | 63,12,389 |
| Currency Notes on hand | ,, | 32,96,710 |
| | Rupees | 2,65,29,326 |

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN H. RYLAND,
Pro Secretary and Treasurer.

### THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOMBAY AUXILIARY TO THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of the Auxiliary to the Church Missionary Society, held in the great Hall of the Money School, on Monday the 17th March, the Lord Bishop took the chair at 5 P. M.

Amongst the ladies and gentlemen present, we observed, besides the Right Reverend Chairman, Mesdames Harding, Candy, Spring, Kennelly, Trenn, Forjett, Maidment, Prescott, Vitters, &c., &c.

The Reverend F. J. Spring, F. Gell, S. S. Robertson, Weatherhead, James Wilson, Dr. Wilson, C. Harding, G. Bowen,—Deimler, C. Gilder, Galbraith, Narryan Shesadri, &c., &c. Commodore Wellesley, Major Candy, Captain Chitty, &c., &c. Messrs. J. D. Kennelly, F. D. Faithfull, J. Vitters, J. H. Vitters, W. Maidment, C. Forjett, J. Firth, S. Trenn, J. Hancock, Kingsmill, Stocquell, H. Prescott, &c., &c.

After prayers, the Report was read by the Secretary. The following Resolutions were put and carried unanimously:

I. Moved by Commodore Wellesley, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Galbraith,—That the Report now read be adopted, and published under the direction of the Corresponding Committee; and that T. H. Bentley, Esq. be requested to audit the Accounts.

II. Moved by the Rev. F. Gell, seconded by the Rev. F. J. Spring,—That this meeting acknowledge the necessity of the Divine Blessing upon the labors of the Missionaries, and of supplicating it by fervent prayer, in order to secure the desired success.

III. Moved by the Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, seconded by Major Candy,—That the thanks of this meeting are due to those clergymen in this Diocese who have preached in their pulpits, in behalf of the Society during the past year.

The Bishop then addressed the meeting in a very eloquent and lengthy speech.

After singing a Psalm the meeting separated.

## Law Intelligence.

### SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

*List of Causes for Trial this day,*

BEFORE THE HON. THE PUISNE JUSTICE IN CHAMBERS.

28 Doe on the demise of Ball Dinnajee and another *vs.* Roe afterwards Anundrao Ragoonathjee (part heard.)
20 Arroon Bapoojee Malalkur and another *vs.* Samuel Moossajee Davakur.
30 Karamsee Tejpall *vs.* Manock Karamsee.
31 Parvutbee widow, &c. *vs.* Soobudrabai widow, &c.

### INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

*Monday, 17th March*, 1862.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE COMMISSIONER, SIR M. SAUSSE.)

*In re Robert Mitchell Kemp.*

This being the second hearing of the insolvent's petition and there being no opposition, insolvent was sworn to the truth of his schedule and discharged. He was ordered to pay an instalment of Rs. 50 out of his salary to the Official Assignee.

*Insolvent* pleaded want of means to pay the instalment, stating that he had lost the situation which he held in the *Bombay Gazette* Office as Overseer of the Press.

*The Hon'ble Commissioner* asked him when he had lost the situation, and whether any promise was made to reinstate him.

*Insolvent* replied that he was dismissed since the filing of the petition, and no promise was made to re-engage him.

*The Hon'ble Commissioner* told him that this would be a lesson to him not to run into debt when he had no prospects of paying them. Insolvent should not have stood security for others when he himself had no means, for going security leads to inevitable ruin. The Hon'ble Commissioner made an order that as soon as insolvent gets an employment, he should give notice to the Official Assignee so that the usual stoppages may be made from his salary.

*In re Charles Briggs.*

This insolvent was sworn to the truth of his schedule and discharged, he was ordered to pay Rs. 15 monthly out of his salary to the Official Assignee. He complained that his salary was too small to support him and family, and therefore he could not afford to pay the instalment ordered by the Court.

*The Honorable Commissioner* declined to alter the order, observing that the object of this Court was to make the debtors pay their creditors, and not to deprive the creditors of their just claims when there were means to satisfy such claims sooner or later.

*In Re Bhoola Moolchund.*

This insolvent was opposed by a Marwaree creditor who urged that insolvent had contracted the debts without having had the means of paying them, and that he had concealed on the face of the schedule certain silver and gold ornaments belonging to his wife. The Marwaree called as his witness

*Dewjee Moolchund*, who deposed:—I am brother of the insolvent. My brother's wife ought to know whether she has ornaments or not. I do not know.

*Insolvent* examined by the Marwaree.—I stood security for my master who borrowed the money from you. I was his Mehta, and you insisted upon me to put my signature to the note. The loan was negotiated by one Fazul Noora for my master. I did not know you until I was asked to sign the note, together with my master. I have concealed no property.

*The Marwaree.*—If you had no property why did you fall into the hole?

*The Hon'ble Commissioner.*—It was you that made the hole for him. It appears that you insisted upon this man to become security for his master. He did not get the loan himself, you must take the consequences of your own act. Insolvent is entitled to his discharge.—*Discharged accordingly.*

### COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

*Monday, 17th March* 1861.

*Charles Thompson* vs. *The P. and O. S. N. Company.*

The following judgment in the above case, which was tried last week, was delivered this day.

In this action the plaintiff seeks to recover damages from the defendants for their breach of contract in refusing to provide him with a return passage to Sydney, New South Wales. The plaintiff shipped, under Articles bearing date the 3rd day of December 1860, on board the *Jeddo*, a ship registered in England, for a voyage from Sydney to any port or ports in the Australian Colonies, from thence to any port or ports in the Indian Ocean, Red Sea, or China Sea, proceeding backwards and forwards between any of the intermediate ports as the nature of the transport or mail service might require, provided his services should not be required beyond a period of eight months, and that Sydney should be the final port of discharge; and amongst other stipulations it was provided that "should the vessel not return to Sydney the crew must be transferred to some other vessel in the P. and O. Company's service, to be paid at the same rate of wages they ship for under their agreement, until discharged at Sydney, and to do duty in that ship as required." It appears that upon the arrival of the *Jeddo* at Bombay, the crew were mustered on deck, and informed that all who wished to return to Sydney would be transferred to a vessel which would start for that port on the following day, and that those who wished to continue their services on board the *Jeddo* were to "stand out." Amongst those who "stood out," under this direction, was the plaintiff, who shortly after signed Articles for further service in the same vessel. This second engagement terminated in Bombay on the 6th of last month, when, as I am informed (for it is not proved) a mutual release of all claims in respect of that voyage or engagement was passed between the parties to this action. The plaintiff then demanded a return passage to Sydeny, in accordance with the agreement contained in the first Articles, but the defendants refused to comply with his request, on the ground that by declining to return at the expiration of the first voyage, by entering into a second engagement under fresh Articles, he had passed a release to the defendants on the termination of that engagement he had forfeited all claim to such passage. The evidence was directed principally and almost entirely to the question of what passed between the plaintiff and the first officer of the *Jeddo* with respect to the continued employment of the former in the P. and O. Company's service, and of his right to a return passage to Sydney; but in the conclusion I have arrived at, is uninfluenced by the consideration of that portion of the evidence, I need not refer to it further. On behalf of the plaintiff it was contended that nothing short of a release signed by him in the presence of a Shipping Master, could cancel his right to a return passage to Sydney, and in support of this argument clauses 4 and 5 of Sec. 175 of the Merchant Shipping Act (17 and 18 Vic c. 104) were relied on, the material parts of which clauses are in these words: "(1) Upon the completion before a Shipping Master of any discharge and settlement, the master or owner, and each seaman shall respectively in the presence of the Shipping Master, sign, in a form sanctioned by the Board of Trade, a release of all claims in respect of the past voyage or engagement. (4). In cases in which discharge and settlement before a Shipping Master are hereby required, no payment, receipt, settlement, or discharge otherwise made, shall operate or be admitted as evidence of the release or satisfaction of any claim." The question then arises whether the Merchant Shipping Act contains any provision rendering a discharge and settlement before a Shipping Master necessary in a case like the present. No such provision was brought to my notice, nor have I succeeded myself in discovering any; the only section by which a discharge and settlement before a Shipping Master are required is the 170th, but that is only applicable to seamen discharged in the United Kingdom, and is therefore inapplicable to the case of the plaintiff, who was discharged in Bombay. There are, however, provisions in Act No. 1 of 1859, by which, as it appears to me, this case is entirely governed, but which were neither cited nor referred to in argument. They are so far as material as follows;—"41. All seamen engaged from any foreign-going ship at any port in India, in whatever part of Her Majesty's dominions, the ship is registered, shall be discharged and receive their wages in the presence of a Shipping Master duly appointed under this Act, except in cases where some competent court otherwise directs. . . ." 46. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the settlement of wages (that is to say) "(1.) Upon the completion before a Shipping Master of any discharge and settlement, the master or owner, and each seaman shall respectively in the presence of the Shipping Master, sign, in a form sanctioned by the local Government, a mutual release of all claims in respect of the past voyage or engagement, and the Shipping Master shall witness such signature unless the parties shall retain the same. 2. Such release so signed and attested shall operate as a mutual discharge and settlement of all demands between the parties thereto in respect of the *past voyage or engagement* . . 4. In cases in which discharge and settlement before a Shipping Master are hereby required, no payment, receipt, settlement or discharge otherwise made shall operate or be admitted as evidence of the release or satisfaction of any claim." It is therefore necessary under this Act that all seamen similarly circumstanced with the plaintiff should be discharged and receive their wages in the presence of a Shipping Master, and as clause 4 of Sec. 46 prohibits the reception of any evidence of the release and satisfaction of claims other than that of a discharge and settlement made before a Shipping Master, I am precluded from receiving, as evidence of the plaintiff's relinquishment of his right to a return passage to Sydney, any of the circumstances deposed to by the witnesses in their examination on that subject.

It is admitted to be true that the plaintiff passed a release to the defendants at the expiration of his second engagement, but that release was with reference to his employment and services under the second Articles only, and nowise in reference to his engagement under the first Articles, or to his rights and privileges under those Articles.

The plaintiff's right, therefore, to a return passage still subsists, unreleased, and uncancelled; and as the defendants have refused to provide it, a breach of their contract has occurred, for which they are liable to the plaintiff in damages.

The objection raised to the jurisdiction of the Court is untenable. So far from being restricted or excluded, its jurisdiction, with regard to the recovery of wages, is expressly recognized in Sec. 57 of the Indian Act; and in other respects its general jurisdiction is entirely unaffected by the provisions either of that or of the English Merchant Shipping Act.

The damages are rightly assessed, and are neither too remote nor excessive.

A verdict must therefore (subject to the opinion of the Supreme Court upon a case to be submitted at the request of the defendants to the Judges thereof for that purpose) be entered in the plaintiff's favor for the amount claimed, with costs, including Advocate's costs.

*Monday, 17th March* 1862.

*Hurridass Narrondass*, vs. *Vassonjee Jewraz.*

*Mr. Barton* appeared for the plaintiff.

*Dr. Reid* for the defendant.

This was an action brought to recover the sum of Rs. 451, being the amount of loss alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the defendants breach of contract to the delivery of 45 cases of copper, containing 451 *cwt* at Rs. 59 per *cwt*.

*Dr. Reid* stated that there were three grounde of defence to the action, the first was that there was no ground of action as the claim arose out of a time-bargain. Second, that the defendant was ready and willing to deliver the copper if he was called upon; and third that the plaintiff sustained no loss by the transaction.

*Hurridass Narrondass*, the plaintiff, examined by *Mr. Barton*, stated that he had entered into a contract with the defendant for the purchase of copper. There was no truth in the allegation that the contract was a gambling transaction. The defendant was applied to for the delivery of the copper, but he refused to do so. Repeated applications were made to the defendant; witness was prepared to pay the money for it at any time when it was delivered to him. He had entered into a contract with another party to sell him a quantity of copper at a certain price, and in consequence of the defendant's breach of contract, the witness was obliged to go into the bazar and purchase copper at an advanced rate whereby he lost a rupee on each hundredweight. Plaintiff was always willing to take delivery of the copper but the defendant invariably refused to let him have it. It was a *bona fide* contract and not a time-bargain.

Several witnesses were called by the plaintiff to shew the contract with the defendant, likewise in support of his statement, that he having entered into a contract to supply other parties with the copper, and of his having done so, as well as to prove the prices that were paid for it in the market at the time in question. Some of the witnesse's evidence tended to shew that the transactions were time-bargains.

*Dr. Reid* said that he wished to know whether the Court was satisfied with the case so far as it had gone or whether he should call witnesses. The witnesses for the plaintiff had varied a good deal in their evidence as to the price in the market at the time in question. In the case of *Griswood and Blane* in 11 *Common Bench* p. 538, it was laid down that if the parties were not prepared to buy and sell it was a gambling transaction. The plaintiff admits that he had made other contracts at that time. He submitted that there was no intention on the part of the parties to take delivery. The defendant was ready and willing at any time to make delivery of the goods; the plaintiff only brought a portion of the money, if he had brought the whole of the money the defendant would have delivered the goods.

*The defendant* was then put in the box and he stated, that he had entered into a contract with the plaintiff to sell him a quantity of copper and was ready to complete the contract, eight days before the period specified in the contract. He the defendant sent to the plaintiff to take the delivery of the goods, but the plaintiff said that the defendant must wait a few days. Witness called upon the plaintiff himself; after that he called at his house, but could not see him, he however left a notice with him telling him that he was to bring the money and to take away the goods. On the 25th of October plaintiff sent a notice to the defendant that he wanted the goods; but he did not come for the goods. The statement of the plaintiff, that he had been frequently to the defendant for the delivery of the copper, was false, neither he nor his servant ever called at all.

*Cross-examined* by *Mr. Barton.*—The copper was shewn to the plaintiff by witness, but he did not give delivery because the plaintiff had not brought the money with him. It was not a gambling transaction but was a *bona fide* one.

Several other witnesses were then called by the learned counsel for the defendant whose evidence went principally to show that the defendant was prepared to deliver the goods if the plaintiff had brought the money.

*Mr. Barton* then replied to the evidence adduced for the defendant.

HIS HONOR, in giving judgment said that the only question before him was whether the plaintiff was ready to take delivery of the goods. The plea of gambling as set up by the defendant was not sustained, there was no evidence to prove that it was so; though the nature of the transaction was not very clear. The only question then was as to delivery. The evidence shewed that the plaintiff was not prepared with the amount of money at any time, to pay for the goods, he only took 12,000 Rs. while the amount required was 26,000 Rs. It was also evident that the defendant was prepared to deliver the goods, and although he had not the whole of them in his own godown, yet he proved to the satisfaction of the court that he had them in the godown of another party in the neighbourhood. The contract had been broken by the plaintiff and not by the defendant, therefore the defendant was entitled to a verdict.

*Verdict for the defendant*, with costs.

### PROTECTIVE IMPORT DUTIES IN INDIA.

*(From the Examiner, Feb. 1.)*

There has been an important meeting at Manchester on the subject of the Indian Import Duties and the American Question. As for the first, we have repeatedly expressed our astonishment at the passiveness of manufacturers, who have suffered without complaint a violation of free-trade principles so injurious to their interests. A duty of ten per cent. on manufactured cottons is a duty to that extent protective of the manufacture of the article in India; and in proof that it is so, and that it does not merely serve for revenue, mills have sprung up like mushrooms at Bombay and Calcutta. Every new factory is an artificially-forced product of Protection testifying against the vice of a system established by a Free-trade Government. And to make the thing worse, egregious in folly as well as flagrantly unprincipled, the artificial encouragement of the manufacture of cotton in India deprives us of the supply of the raw material to the extent to which it is employed in the new factories of Bombay and Calcutta. The wants, the necessities of the Indian Government are pleaded, but the point was settled when Free Trade was established that no duties could be really profitable which answer the purpose of protection, or the artificial encouragement of any branch of trade or manufacture. The real wealth of the empire loses more in one direction than its revenue gains in another, and India now is part and parcel of the Queen's dominions. We complain that the colonies are raising their tariffs, against us, but how can the Duke of Newcastle remonstrate with any effect when the ready reply is, "See what you are doing in India, and we only follow the material example like the crab in Fontaine's fable.

Nothing could be better than the substance and spirit of the speeches at Manchester, especially as regards the American question and blockade. No disposition was shown to sacrifice international rectitude and justice to transitory commercial interests. Mr. Hugh Mason, of Ashton-under-Lyne, declared against intervention as a matter of principle, and as to the present interruption of the cotton manufacture, he corroborated a statement we have made, that it must have occurred without the stoppage of the supply of the raw material, from the other cause of over-production.

"He should be sorry if anything said in this chamber would sanction the hopes entertained by any party of a different policy. He believed that *our trade was suffering more from a collapse due to over-inflation before this crisis than from the American blockade*, and that we should have suffered great depression if the war in America had never taken place."

Mr. John Cheetham, too, hit the right nail on the head:

"He thought the leading opinion of this district was wholly opposed to intervention in the American dispute, and he wished this to come out clearly because he feared strong pressure would be put upon the Government if there was any doubt upon it. (Hear, hear.) He felt, of course, that we had great hardships to undergo, because he saw no hope if the struggle there went on but that every mill in Lancashire must stop. It was said in London that they had still plenty of cotton to go on with; *but it was not a question of cotton, but a question of price*, and at present prices the capital of the millowners was being destroyed. He calculated they might expect this year a million and a half bales of cotton from America, 250,000 from other sources, and with the quantity now in hand that would supply the trade of Europe with three days' work per week through the year, but the misfortune was that the price of goods under such circumstances would put down the consumption."

Mr Cheetham is right. It is not a question of supply, but a question of price, and it is the certainty of the high price of the raw material and the uncertainty of the price of it worked up in the manufactured article that paralyses the trade. Six months hence what may be the market value of calicoes made up of the raw material at the cost of a shilling or fourteen-pence a pound? There is a large stock of cotton in the country, but the manufacturer dares not touch it for fear of burning his fingers. He does not, cannot know what he is about. The blockade may be brought to an end in some way or other in six months or less, and cotton may pour in, or the war may drag on for as many years. It is this uncertainty that is the main evil. But meanwhile, to make the most of the channel of supply from India, such as the article is, let the protective duties which serve to dam it be at once swept away, even though the concomitant measure be some reduction or establishments, both civil and military, for which, notwithstanding all protestations to the contrary, there is still room and verge enough.

### THE CAREER OF MR. EDWIN JAMES.

*(From the Weekly Dispatch, Feb. 10.)*

The *Law Magazine and Law Review* of this quarter has an article on the disinterment of Mr. Edwin James. Numberless reports connected with Mr. James's private affairs have already been in circulation, but as the facts of his career are now put forward with precision and are substantiated by documents, it may be worth while to lay some of them before our readers. Mr. James is the first Queen's counsel who has ever been degraded by disbarment, and the event acquires an importance from this cause which would not belong to it otherwise.

The *Law Magazine* sketches Mr. James's early career; but this we may pass over, coming at once to the *dénouement*. On the 10th of April last he retired from his seat in Parliament, and shortly afterwards from his clubs. An execution was put into his house, and he fled from the country. Report soon coupled his name with that of Lord Yarborough's son, whom he had, it was said, led into difficulties. It was then that an inquiry was commenced by the benchers of the Inner Temple. Mr. James was himself examined before the benchers, and he there consented to the examination of Mr. Parkes, Lord Yarborough's solicitor, Mr. Tallents, and the west country solicitor to whom he owed money. We now quote from the *Law Magazine*

## Indian Intelligence.

### MADRAS.

We mentioned a few days ago on the authority of a Calcutta paper that an order had been recently issued declaring that Chaplains are not entitled to participate in prize money. We cannot but pronounce this decision extremely illiberal, unjust, and harsh—and these bad features of it, we consider, have been made worse by the simple fact that the order has a retrospective operation. All retrospective acts are eminently unwise, if nothing more. We feel sure that every one of Whitelock's Column remembers with sincere gratitude the zealous labours of the worthy Chaplain who accompanied it into the field, and shared with it all the dangers of pestilence and climate, and underwent equally with them toils of no ordinary nature, for many long weary months, till his health broke down. To deprive him of his rightful claim, at the last hour, by this order, in contravention—as we understand it—of immemorial usage, as an impolitic and harsh measure; and we confidently trust that if the order referred to be enforced the officers of that column will avail themselves of an opportunity of expressing their sense of the disqualification of their very respected and indefatigable Chaplain to share in the Banda and Kirwee booty, by either subscribing from amongst themselves a sum which should have been allotted to him according to precedent, or by bestowing on him some handsome and tangible gift, in testimony of his high worth, and as a lasting memorial of the campaign—the fatigues and trials of which he had cheerfully shared with them. A movement of the nature we have indicated would be be alike creditable to all parties.—*Times, March* 11.

From the abstract of replies of the several Collectors to a Circular from the Board of Revenue, requesting to be informed whether Flax is grown to any material extent in any of the Districts, and what measures the Collectors would recommend for its engagement, the Board state that it appears that Flax is cultivated, &c., &c., &c. On which the Government have passed the following order:—

"It appears that Flax is cultivated in only ten Districts* of this Presidency, and but to a very limited extent in them.

In Vizagapatam it is cultivated chiefly as an oil seed which is also the case to some extent in Cuddapah, where, as well as in Godavery District, it is used for feeding Cattle. In Vizagapatam, however, the use of its fibre in the manufacture of fabrics is not unknown, as the Collector states that the Cuddapah females (a hill tribe) are clothed with a coarse linen of their own making.

In Bellary, South Arcot and Tinnevelly gunnies are manufactured from its fibres.

In Tanjore it is prized for the excellent manure which it slaves and roots supply.

In south Canara its fibres are used for making fishing nets and lines, and probably the same use is made of it in the adjoining District of North Canara.

The Collector of Salem does not state the purposes to which it is applied in his District.

As regards suitability of soil for its production, the Collectors of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, North Arcot, Madura, Coimbatoor, Salem and Malabar, are of opinion that the plant would grow well in parts of their District but in this as in every other case, to induce the Ryots to engage in its cultivation, there must be a steady demand at remunerative rates in the local market.

As stated in the abstract some specimens of Flax grown on the Neilgherries by Mr. McIvor were forwarded to England where they were valued "at 28£ per ton or nearly equal to the best Russian Flax" but certain drawbacks were anticipated by Mr. McIvor to its profitable cultivation by the natives. In Salem also the Collectors states that there are no special impediments to the cultivation, but that the profit now derived from it is only 4 Rupees per acre, which is less than that obtained by the cultivation of other products.

With reference to the Neilgherry Nettle, alluded to by the Collector of Coimbatore, the Board have caused a specimen of the fibre to be prepared under the supervision of Mr. McIvor, which they have forwarded to the Local Committee for the Great Exhibition of 1861.

The Collector of Madura was requested to report on the Nettle, which the Board understood grew luxuriantly on the Palnie Hills, but from his reply it appears that it grows in only one small village, and that as the fibre has never been prepared in the District, he is unable to state what its cost would be.

The Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society, at Madras has offered to procure a supply of good English or Continental Flax seed for distribution in the Districts and on receipt of his reply as to the probable cost, the Board will apply to Government for sanction to incur the expense. In the mean time a small quantity of Neilgherry, Bangalore, Irish and Punjab grown seed has been received from the society, and been distributed to the Collectors of Coimbatore, Salem and Madura for trial on the Hill ranges of their districts; they will in due time report the results. The sanction of Government to the cost, (Rupees 69-12-0) of procuring the Punjab seed has already been solicited in the Board's Proceedings, No. 7,186 dated 24th December 1861." *Id.*

* Vizagapatam, Gadavery District, Cuddapah, Bellary, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Salem, North Canara, South Canara.

## Indian Press.

### THE STAFF CORPS.

*(From the Friend of India, March 6.)*

The most injudicious delay which prevents a final settlement as to the pay and qualifications of the Staff Corps of the three Presidencies, is not less detrimental to the public service, than the long suspense which attended the abolition of the Indian Navy, the Royal army was injurious to private rights. In numbers, and in some respects in importance, the Staff Corps excels the civil service. From the able officer who presides in the Foreign office, and him who was recently nominated Military Secretary, down through all the grades of civil office in the non-regulation provinces and military appointments throughout the empire, the Staff Corps extends its ranks. It is calculated to meet the object on public grounds that have been raised against the extinction of the local army, by training a body of officers, the elite of the army, of great Indian experience grafted on more than mediocre abilities. Whether as a civil or a military body, the Staff Corps is of the utmost importance to the empire. We deprecate therefore the delay which prevents the publication of the rules of examination applicable to its several grades, and a decision as to the pay attached to its individual offices. Just six months ago we sketched the outlines of a scheme of consolidated staff salaries, submitted by the Controller of Military Finance to a Committee of Calcutta Secretaries appointed to report on the subject. Only now is that Committee about to send in their Report to Government. We fear it must be referred to England for approval, so that nothing definite will be settled till near the close of the year.

The scheme differs somewhat from that of the Controller of which we gave an outline last August. Though on the whole not so favourable to officers as that was, the new Staff pay code will be accepted, we believe, as not unfair, and the very moderation of its recommendations will probably secure instant approval from both the Calcutta and the Westminster authorities. The Controller's scheme, it may be remembered, classified all military staff appointments which are on the same footing, at the highest rate as if held by a Major General, and drew out a graduation scale for other ranks, nearly approximating to that contained in the Royal Warrant. The new plan, we believe, deals with each staff appointment separately, adding to the Staff Corps pay what is thought to be a fair additional allowance. In answer to more than one complaint of the delay, and more than one excited enquiry as to the hopes of officers we may say that commandants of native regiments will be better off under the scheme recommended by the Committee, than under the Controller's of which we gave an account.

The *Gazette* of yesterday contains several of the long delayed Staff appointments, and that of Saturday will probably complete the list, for after that day Lord Canning's power will be almost at an end. Major W. A. Thomson, Commandant of the Body Guard, succeeds Colonel Colin Mackenzie as Governor General's Agent at Moorshedabad, on a reduced salary, and is succeeded in the command by Captain Delane. We regret the revival of this office of Agent, which adds to the so-called Nazim's position an appearance of uncalled for dignity, while it embroils us in intrigue, corruption and insult. Colonel Mackenzie becomes Superintendent of Army Clothing. Colonel F. D. Atkinson succeeds Colonel Hannyngton as Controller of Military Finance. Few of the departures this season from India will so injuriously affect the public service as that of Colonel Hannyngton. The most accomplished military accountant who has ever filled the office he resigns, we trust he will be able in England to lend the weight of his advice and experience to the authorities who are now entangled in all the intricacy of the Military Funds. An admirable appointment is that of Colonel H. B. Lumsden C. B. as Brigadier of the Hyderabad Contingent, his place in command of the Guides being taken by Colonel A. T. Wilde, C. B., Mr. N. C. Wake, C. B., of Arrah celebrity, deserves the important office of Superintendent of Darjeeling. As Commissioner "sit on" the Commissariat there will, we believe, be no change there at present. The Central Provinces are still destitute of a Chief and a Judicial Commissioner.

## English Press.

### RESULTS OF THE FIRST AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

*(From the Saturday Review.)*

Among the popular common-places which have usurped the place of political axioms, none is more generally accepted than the profession that, in every respect, the independence of the United States has been a gain and a benefit to Great Britain. It is put forward by grave authors with no less positiveness than by beardless politicians on their maiden hustings, or young writers in their maiden essays, as if it were a maxim that it argued only blind bigotry or stolid obstinacy to controvert. We are told to compare the exports of Great Britain to the United States with the exports to the colonies, old and new, as if that one comparison settled and bounded the whole question of the advantages or disadvantages which resulted from the disruption of the Thirteen British Colonies on the continent of North America. And yet there are many points of view from which that great historical event may be regarded, besides that which is purely commercial. Looking at the question in all its bearings, moral, social, and political, we may reasonably doubt whether too facile and too credulous an assent has not been given to this allegation. That the material development of the United States has been enhanced and accelerated by their independence is probably true. But whether this development has been beneficial to themselves or to the world at large, may reasonably appear doubtful to any one who has studied their history, the government, their manners, and their dealings with foreign nations. That, under any circumstances, they could have remained for a century longer dependent upon a remote insular Power like that of England, may perhaps be regarded as entirely impossible; but that a longer connexion with the Mother-country, followed by a peaceable and pre-arranged separation, would have been eminently salutary to both, seems to us to admit of no doubt.

Generally, we may lay it down as a principle, that colonies are happy and civilized in a direct ratio to the intimacy of their connexion with the Mother-country. The colonies of England are for the most part small antitypes of England. They repeat the constitutional and social forms of the old country with a minute imitation which, in the smaller and less wealthy dependencies, almost degenerates into caricature, and is not exempt from inconvenience. An Englishman travels abroad with the conviction that in every remote sea, and almost in every strait, he will touch at some cape, continent, or island where the English standard waves, where the English tongue is spoken, where English law is administered, where supplies are voted and enactments passed by a tripartite Legislature, and where the social hierarchy is graduated on a similar scale and governed by the same degrees to those which obtain in his native land. That the laws, customs, social instincts, and national feelings of these communities have not been warped into provincialism or hardened into rusticity, is the result of the communication which commerce, adventure, and steam have cemented between England and her forty or fifty colonies. Every year some colony escapes from its poorest and smallest, and throws ashore a greater or lesser number of young Englishmen—many of gentle blood—almost all educated, both morally and intellectually, up to a far higher standard than was attainable by the same classes when the States of the North American Republic were colonies of Great Britain. The young lawyer, the young clergyman, the young physician as the young merchant or banker—often the young planter—is a member of one of our two ancient Universities. Other immigrants, again, who have not had the advantage of a Cambridge or Oxford education, have been trained at London University, at Edinburgh, at Dublin, or at some of the better of those proprietary schools which are doing for the higher sections of the middle classes that which the great public schools do for the upper classes. Add to these the young military officers fresh from school and English homes, and the Creole youth who—for the most part at the suggestion of wise and liberal Governors, and rarely at the instigation of the Downing-street authorities—have been sent for their education to England, or, as they themselves say, with a fond and generous patriotism, "to their home." Add also another ancient, important in proportion to its rarity—the young Creole ladies who have received an education in quiet and elegant English houses—and it is easy to see why the English type is so visible in the social structure of our colonies. The same effects were not apparent in America, because the same causes were not in operation there. The emigration to the American colonies was sparse, uncertain, and rarely of a high or very respectable kind. That to the Northern colonies was composed mainly of those whom religious sympathy identified with the descendants of the Puritans—men broadly of strong, stern, and strict characters, but of no breadth of moral view, utterly destitute both of secular learning and polite manners, not wholly free from the imputation of hypocrisy, and too often remarkable for very loose commercial ethics. In the South, after the first settlement of the Cavalier colonies, the emigration to them from Europe was scantier than that to those of the North. Except here and there a cadet of the old Cavalier stock, or a youthful adventurer who looked to find in America a field for the display of his energies and courage, which the cessation of great Continental wars and the discontinuance of foreign military employment denied to him in Europe, the immigrants into Virginia, Carolina, and latterly into Georgia, were, we fear, men of whose antecedent history their descendants could not be proud. There was no steam in those days. Little was known of America. The little that was reported was not such as to attract colonists from the better portion of society. Moreover, there was not in England that pressure of population or that competition for employment which, at a later period, drove young men of respectable positions to draw down forests, plough virgin land, or open virgin mines. Such hard work, too, as was to be done, was, we fear, often done by the hands of white slaves—convicts, at least, little better than slaves in treatment or self-respect, and who met the few black slaves of these days on a footing of equality.

Thus, then, at the beginning of the great revolutionary struggle, the state of American society did not bear to the contemporary state of English society that resemblance which colonial society bears to the English society of the present day. There were, indeed, gentlemen in America equal to any gentlemen in Europe. George Washington was a thorough gentleman. His friend, Alexander Hamilton, was a gentleman. There were other gentlemen and scholars among the authors and leaders of the Revolution; but they were too few to impress their own characters and principles on the mass of men by whom they were surrounded and the principles which the Revolution ultimately made supreme in the new Republic unfortunately rendered it impossible for popular respect or popular imitation should be attracted either by gentlemanly manners or gentlemanly attainments.

It is now useless, though not uninteresting, to consider how different might have been the condition of American society and the tone of American manners, had the Revolution been postponed for half a century. We make due allowance for the effect of climate, of situation, and, above all, of large, open, and unappropriated territory. We know that in an extensive province, sparsely peopled, the physical conditions of the country forbid the exact reproduction of metropolitan life and society. We know that the concurrent amplitude of unfilled land and paucity of labouring hands is favourable neither to polite manners nor to polite learning, nor, strange to say, to the manly sports of England. We cannot help seeing also that there is a mysterious *genius loci*, which in time does strangely change the ancestral type of a race. It is not the large influx of Irish, French, and German immigrants which has alone so completely changed the English physiognomy in America, for a somewhat analogous change is going on among our cousins in Australia. But what we contend is, that despite the operation of these various causes, the postponement of the American Revolution would have greatly modified their effects and retarded the estrangement between England and her Transatlantic child. This postponement would have ensured in the mean time a closer and more frequent communication with Europe. A higher class of immigrants would have settled in the American colonies. Their influence would have re-acted on their friends and connexions of their own rank in England. A more courteous, and more liberal tone would have been infused into any controversial discussions with the Mother-country. A race of men would have grown up imbued with the English predilections, and trained up in the manly sports, in the manly school-lore, in the generous school-feelings, of English boys. Above all, a race would have grown up imbued with the English principle of fair play, amenable to the give-and-take practice which equity and good humour equally recognise among us, loving a good stand-up fight, but loathing as alien to the unmanly art of the bludgeon and arms of the rowdy and the assassin. New York and Virginia would have developed masculine feelings and habits of thought in sufficient vigour to neutralize, or at any rate dilute, the acrid sectarianism and the sordid commercialism which, originally confined to the New England States have flowed into the whole Union, souring the national mind and lowering the national character. Above all the founders of the American Constitution (if at a later date a new Constitution had been deemed necessary) would have digested their plans under the lurid warnings of the French Revolution. Not yet committed to universal suffrage, to division of property, to the famous worship of an impossible equality they would have sought to avoid the horns of the dilemma of that dismal epoch, and to impress upon their commonwealth some of those characteristics which reconcile a reasonable freedom of individual thought and action with the preservation of general order and the due gradations of human society. They would have eschewed as the consumption of impertinent sciolists the doctrine that all men, learned or unlearned, rich or poor, honest or dishonest, have an equal right in dictating the policy of the national government, and tracing the course of the national legislation. Viewing with a larger and more liberal scope than the actual founders of the great Republic could view, the process of European administration and contrasting the effects of the different forms of European government, they would have recognised the value of traditions which only part ignorance presumes to despise, and the necessity of those social distinctions which are odious only to the vain, the vulgar, and the discontented. They would have disciplined their wild and unruly immigrants by an apprenticeship to systematic labour and the exercise of wholesome control in the neighbourhood of settled cities and districts, instead of prematurely creating new States and throwing millions of acres into the hands of uncivilized occupants. Thus they would have saved their country from its ignominious subjection to Celtic rowdyism, and Europe from the reactionary tide of low American democracy.

But such a course of things was forbidden by fate. It was left to a medley composition of *quasi*-Puritan fanatics, half-Gallicized Jacobins, philosophical infidels, and acrimonious demagogues, to draw up a political Constitution for a people who had no powerful neighbours, no historical traditions save those of the conventicle and Congress Hall, no experience save that of handicraft-labour and civil war, and who, in the immense and trackless expanse of frontier forest and waste, beheld a continual incentive to adventure, aggression, and migration. Can we wonder, then, at the result which followed? Can we wonder when we see twenty millions of men, governed on the principle of anarchy, dictating at once two gigantic wars without deigning either to ponder their equity or to estimate their cost? Can we refrain from contrasting the state of things which exists, with the state of things which might have been if the Republic had been constituted by men who knew that there were higher objects of national ambition than a vulgar level of all citizens, or a rapid expansion of material prosperity?


## Advertisements.

THE BOOK OF AIDS: with Catechism on the whole system of Equitation as practised at the Cavalry Riding Establishment Maidstone. Enlarged and revised to the present date. By Riding Master T. Martin, 17th Lancers, (late first assistant to the establishment.) For the use of Riding School Instructors. 1860.—Price 18 annas, including postage to any part of India.

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### RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ENGLISH MADE SADDLERY RECEIVED EX "EARLY DAWN," FROM LONDON.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has received for Sale on Commission, from London, a few sets of Plated and Covered Mounted Carriage and Gig or Dog Cart Harness, also a very few Gentlemen's light and small sizes real Hogskin's Hunting Saddles and Bridles, complete with requisites, together with a few pairs of Overland Tranks, with Patent Locks and Keys.

The above will be sold cheap to effect a quick sale, and any orders from Outstations will be executed with prompt attention.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

*Received by the Ship "Laurel."*

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has received for Sale on Commission, from London, a few pairs of Double (or heavy plated) Plated Brougham, Phaeton, and Gig Lamps, with Sockets of the most approved sizes and newest pattern, and together with a few real highly finished and neatly painted Childrens' Single-seated Perambulators with Hoods.

Orders from Outstations shall be executed with prompt attention, accompanied with the usual remittance or reference in Bombay.

A Rifle Officer's Sword, nearly new, by Wilkinson, of Pall Mall.

An Infantry Officer's New Regulation Sword Belt with Plate, 19th Regiment N. I., quite new.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer, Medow Street.

Bombay, 18th March 1862.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
700 ,, ,, Longcloth.
800 ,, ,, Jaconets.
700 ,, ,, Madapollams.
100 ,, White Shirting.
100 ,, ,, Dimities.

A few Bales Mule and Water Twist, &c. &c.

2 Cases Printed Woollen Shawls.
2 ,, T. Red Handkerchiefs.
50 Dozen Superior Claret.
11 Casks Porter.
1 Case Superior Plated Carriage Lamps.
6 Sets Plated Buggy Harness, superior.
3 ,, Plated Carriage Harness, superior.
1 Case Saddlery.
1 ,, Papiermachi Ink Trays with Glass Inkstands.

*On account of the Underwriters,*

2 Bales Woollen Blankets.
2 Casks Blacking Paste in Tins.

A quantity of Cast Iron, &c., saved from the wreck of the *Lusoiana*.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned two lots of valuable landed property will be submitted to Public Auction by desire of the Mortgagee on the dates hereinafter described:

On account of Gowreebye widow and Executrix of the late Matadeea Oree Jumadar, the Mortgager.

LOT No. 1.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 P. M., on the premises, all that Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-house, with the ground appertaining thereto, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, on Duncan Road, in the first Bhundarwada Street, admeasuring 115 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1778, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2 bounded on or towards the East by a passage, West by the Public Road, North by the house of Ambabee, widow, and South by the house of Dharsey Mooljee.

LOT No. 2.

On Friday, the 21st instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises all that messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses built with chunam wall, and covered with tiles standing upon Fazendaree ground of Manoojee Nowrojee, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay at Nowrojee Hill opposite to the County Jail in Dongsee Street, admeasuring 48 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth or thereabouts, assessed under No. 12, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by public passage of Nowrojee, on or towards the West by the public road called Jail Road, on or towards the North by a small passage and the house of Pillajee Cooley, and on or towards the South by a small passage and the house of Narayen Cudum.

For Condition of Sale and other particulars apply to the auctioneers or to F. Darby, Esquire, Solicitor to the Mortgagee.

AUCTION SALE.

TOMORROW WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the Apollo Bander, at 3 P. M. the following:—

A PLEASURE BOAT,

Built of Teak, schooner rigged, dimensions 31½ feet by 7½ feet, Copper fastened, with her Mast, Sails, Anchor, &c. as she lies off the Bunder.

A LAUNCH,

Teak built, 27½ feet by 8½ feet, with her Oars, Mast, Yard, Sail, &c. as she lies off the Bunder.

A CUTTER,

Built of Teak, 22 feet by 6½ feet, with her Mast and Sails as she lies off the Bunder.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSE, BROUGHAM, &c.

On SATURDAY the 22nd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their house, Grant Road, near the Theatre, the household furniture, &c. of a gentleman proceeding to England, comprising Dining, Drawing Room, and Toilet Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Dining, Drawing Room and Easy Chairs with and without arms, Cupboards, Clothes and Gown presses, Wash hand Tables, Side Board, Screens, a very handsomely Carved large sized Blackwood four-post Bedstead, Camp and Children's ditto, sets of Silver Spoons and Forks, plated ditto, Glass and Queensware, beautiful Engravings in Maple and Gilt Frames, Hanging and Pedestal Argand Lamps, a very superior large sized Slate Bagatelle Table with India Rubber Cushions complete, a good grand Square German Piano, a large Musical Box, with triangle and drum accompaniment, a large drawing room Timepiece by Alexander, with fifteen stops, a pair of large Elaborately Carved Ebony Easy Chairs, a very richly worked Lady's Writing Table, China Camphorwood Chests of Drawers, brass bound fitted with Bramah locks of better than the usual quality.

China Camphorwood Trunks, Couch, a very handsome Regetta prize Cup, of pure Silver, a quantity of Photographic Kit, consisting of Cameras, Lenses, &c. &c., a Revolver in case, a number of entertaining and instructive Books, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A strong serviceable one Horse Brougham.
A strong Chesnut Draught Horse, Harness, Saddles, &c. &c.

N. B.—The property will be on view on and after the 19th instant.

CRAWFORD & Co.

No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 18th March 1862.

Du Barry's Delicious Health Restoring, Revalenta Arabica Food.

PERFECT DIGESTION, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity are speedily restored, without Medicine, Purging, or Expense, to the most disordered or enfeebled, by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which removes indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, hæmorrhoids, liver complaint, flatulency, diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, billiousness, scarlatina and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, whooping-cough, diphtheria, measles, Gastric and other fevers, pains in the head and cars, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heart-burn, headache, debility, dropsy, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, &c., atrophy or wasting away of the body in old and young.

Avoid Pills and Medicines; they invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases; their annoyance, disappointment, and expense may be saved, and all Doctor's and Apothecary's Bills avoided by using Du Barry's Food, which, at a few pence per day, saves 50 times its cost in Physic, Cod liver oil, and all other remedies.

Certificate No. 37,418. We find it the safest remedy, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S. Dr. Harvey; Dr. Wurzer. Dr. Shoriand; Dr. Campbell.

We extract a few out of many thousand cures:

Cure No. 1,771. Lord Stuart de Decies of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,832. Mrs. Maria Joly, of Lynn, Norfolk, of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting. Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 54,816 The Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of indigestion, and torpidity of the liver. Cure No. 46,270. James Roberts, Esq., of Frimly, Surrey, of 30 years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.

Packed in bottles with full instructions; 1 lb. Crs, 2-12; 2 lbs. Crs. 4-8.

FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co.,

No. 11, Forbes Stree Fort, Bombay.

GILLON'S SCOTCH CONFECTIONARY.

COMPRISING—

Raspberry Drops. | Mixed Lozenges.
Mixed Drops. | Colored Almonds.
Mixed Caraways. | Rose Lozenges.
Barley Sugar Scales. | Peppermint Lozenges.

Rs. 1½ per Bottle.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.

PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles, Metal, or other Roofing. Also,

Improved Patent Sheathing Felt. Apply to LYON BROTHERS & Co.

BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, Superior White and Colored Flannel, &c. &c.

One second hand Office Pallequin.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

NOTICE.

*By order of the Mortgagee.*

Notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, at the Auction Rooms of the undersigned, 7 Shares of the Bombay Spinning Company bearing Nos. 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 62 and 67, and 5 Shares of the Throstle Mill, bearing Nos. 6, 7, 42, 43 and 99 on account and at the risk of the Mortgager.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., ON MALABAR HILL.

On THURSDAY the 10th April next, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, the household Furniture, Carriages and Horses, &c., of the Revd. Mr. F. J. Spring.

AT 1 P. M.

A four-seated open Carriage, with a pair of good going Bay Arab Horses and Harness, and a Kurrachee Cow.

Catalogues will be printed, and the property will be on view from MONDAY the 7th proximo.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF A FURNISHED BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN HILL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, an excellent airy, and commodious Bungalow belonging to Cossoonore Wellesley, C.B., situated in a most delightful spot, amply furnished with Outhouses, Cook-room, &c. &c.

For full particulars, and conditions of Sale apply to the Auctioneers, at their Office, in No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT TARDEO, OPPOSITE THE THROSTLE MILL COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Tardeo, the valuable Household Property, Plate, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, &c., of H. G. Briggs, Esq., The same comprises Handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Rich Cut Glass Ware, Single and three Light Table Candlesticks, Two and Three Lamps, Engravings in Gilt Frames, Landscapes, Ansdells, and others, Velvet Pile Carpet, Dining, Drawing, Sitting, Bed Room and Dressing Room Furniture of elegantly Carved Blackwood, such as Couches, Sofas, Chiffoniers, a four-post Large Bedstead with horse hair Matrasses, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Brougham for one or two horses, and a Saddle Horse.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Monday the 24th instant.

SALE OF A CHOICE COLLECTION OF PLAIN AND COLORED ENGRAVINGS, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a collection of Choice Engravings both Colored and Plain in handsome gilt frames.

LIKEWISE,

A small Invoice of Millinery just landed.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN RODORABJEE HORMUSJEE, AN INSOLVENT.

BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, by order of the Official Assignee, and on account of the above named Insolvent.

All those three Messuages, Tenements and Premises standing on the Fazendaree ground, belonging to the late Canjee Chatoor, situate, lying, and being at Laurence de Lema Street, at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road, on or towards the West by the Hill belonging to the late Canjee Chatoor, on or towards the North by the House of Framjee Dhunjee, and on or towards the South by the House of the late Canjee Chatoor, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement one thousand and five hundred square yards or thereabouts, two of the said Houses are assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 16 (the third House not bearing at present any number) together with a well of everlasting sweet water.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Genuine Colt's Revolving Rifles.

One nearly new Colt's six barrel Revolving Rifle (on a new principle) a very superior article in case complete with Belt, Pouch, Cartridge, Caps, &c. &c. Price Rs. 250.

Any gentlemen residing at Malabar Hill, or Colaba, proposing to go to Matheran or Mahableshwar during the hot weather, may hear of a tenant for April and May by applying to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 18th March 1862.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

*Recent addition of Instruments and Sundries.*

PALMER'S PORTABLE CALL SIGNALS.

This new invention consists of a pressure head, tubing and a Whistle call, and is constructed for various purposes and situations.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| SIGNAL CALL for the Table, ornamental foot, and covered with silk | 4 0 |
| DITTO for the Dressing Table | 12 0 |
| DITTO for Walls or Doors | 8 0 |
| DITTO with 9 feet of covered tubing | 10 0 |
| DITTO 12 feet do | 12 0 |
| Lengths of spare tubing each 33 feet, blue or green, at per foot | 1 8 |

LETTER CASES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Japanned Tin Letter Cages for office or home use, 2 Divisions marked Post and Delivery | 3 8 |
| DITTO 3 Divisions, Post, Delivery, and Memoranda | 6 0 |

SUNDRIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| BRISTOL BOARDS, imperial, 6 sheet, per sheet | 2 4 |
| LONDON BOARDS, royal, 4 sheet, per sheet | 1 4 |
| PORTFOLIOS AND DESKS, leather covered frames of sizes...Rs. 2-8, 3 | 3 8 |
| OPTICAL SQUARES | 10 0 |
| GREAVE'S POCKET LETTER BALANCE, German Silver, marked English and Indian weights, and enclosed in leather case | 4 8 |
| MORDAN'S QUILL NIBS in boxes of 100 | 1 8 |
| DRAWING PENS, best electrum ivory handles | 4 0 |
| FOOLSCAP BLOTTING BOOKS, black leather | 3 8 |
| BINOCULAR TELESCOPES, Japanned black, 26 lines, metal eye pieces, in leather sling case | 64 0 |
| DRESSING CASE for a Lady, 11 inches, Coromandel wood, brass bound with jewel drawer complete, with plated fittings | 100 0 |
| THE SAME, 12 inches | 125 0 |
| WORK BOX, 12 inches, Coromandel wood, Looking Glass head, lined with satin, and complete with best cutlery and pearl fittings | 45 0 |
| THE SAME in Walnut wood | 50 0 |
| PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS of sizes, French, morocco | 12 0 |
| POOL BALLS, set of 12, 2-1-16 inches, dyed complete | 95 0 |
| SHELL-EDGE LETTER BALANCE CASES, mariket in English and Indian weights, German silver | 3 8 |
| EYE GLASSES, concave for short sight in assorted sizes, each | 4 8 |
| COPYING BOOKS 4to., 750 leaves, with index half calf lettered and folded | 9 0 |
| WHITE MOUNTING BOARDS royal, 3 Sheet per dozen | 4 8 |
| Ditto Ditto royal 6 Sheet per dozen | 6 8 |
| PHOTOGRAPHS. Coloured by hand, coloured *en Pastel* and plain, in great variety. | |
| CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS, further additions of views | |
| DELA RUE'S POCKET BOOK DIARIES for the current year for either gentlemen or ladies. | |
| DOUBLE CASES for Carte de Visite Portraits with snap fastening | 2 0 |
| GOLD OR SILVER PEN AND PENCIL CASES by Mordan Rs. 60, 55 and | 9 0 |
| GOLD PEN HOLDERS | 35 0 |
| SILVER DITTO | 5 0 |
| LADY'S PENCIL CASES, with rings to attach to Chains | 25 0 |
| ANEROID BAROMETERS and THERMOMETERS | 55 0 |
| STAUNTON'S CHESSMEN No. 2 size | 35 0 |
| COPYING PAPER, cream or blue wove per ream | 5 0 |
| MITCHELL'S LETTER CLIPS | 2 8 |
| MITCHELL'S STEEL PENS, per box | 1 0 |
| GILLOTT'S MAGNUM BONUM do | 1 8 |
| WINSOR and NEWTON'S Dry Colours. | |
| WINSOR and NEWTON'S Moist Colours in boxes | |
| DE LA RUE'S best Mogul Playing Cards | 1 8 |
| MORDAN'S POSTAGE SCALES | 10 0 |
| IVORY PENHOLDERS, silver mounted | 4 0 |
| CLAPSHAW'S best Match Cricket Balls | 5 0 |
| PREPARED MILLBOARDS 10 by 7, 12 by 8, 14 by 10, 22 by 16 From Rs. 1 to | 3 8 |
| ATHENIAN CRAYONS in boxes of 12, 18, 24, 36 From Rs. 3-8 to | 12 0 |
| CRŒTA LEVIS in boxes of 12, 18, 24, 36 From Rs. 6 to | 20 0 |
| CRAYON PAPER, Imperial assorted colours | |
| GLASS SLABS and MULLERS | 8 0 |
| COLOUR BOXES with sliding lids 6, 12, 18, 24 colours Rs. 6 to | 24 0 |
| Port Crayons, Stumps, Brushes, White and Black Crayons, and all other Drawing Materials. | |

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FINEST EDINBURGH OATMEAL.

IN TINS of 7 lbs. prepared expressly for McCombie, & Co. by Wright, Bombay, by Messrs. Hamilton and Arthur, Clyde Grain Mills, Glasgow.

For Sale at the Rooms of

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

L. PERRETT.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKER, No. 20, Medow Street, has just received a new and splendid assortment of London and Geneva made GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELLRY of superior quality, and the latest fashion, consisting of Rings, Broaches, Bracelets, Watch Chains, &c.; &c.; also an Invoice of MUSICAL BOXES, of various description and size.

AMERICAN SCENERY IN THE STEREOSCOPE.

THE following PICTURES on Glass and Paper are now for sale at the Photographic Rooms of the undersigned.

GLASS SLIDES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Table Rock. | Ice Bridge. |
| Below Table Rock. | Rapids from Lunar Island. |
| Tarapin Tower Niagara | On Lunar Island. |
| Horse Shoe Falls do. | Lunar Island Scenery. |
| Suspension Bridge. | American Falls. |
| From foot of Biddle Stairs. | Point View Summer. |
| Ice Cave behind Horse Shoe Falls. | Ship *Canada* at Sea. |
| | Ice Bridge and Falls. |

PAPER SLI